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TABLES.

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DESCRIPTION.

Tables II-A, II-B and III.

CHAPTER I OF A VOLUME.

Position and area.

The Nawabshah district is situated on the left bank of the river Indus between 27°15′ and 25°45′ North latitude and 67°50′ and 69°5′ East longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Khairpur State, on the east by the same State and the Thar and Parkar district, on the south and south-west by the Hyderabad district and on the west by the river Indus. The river, being uncertain in its course, is not always the boundary of the district, and at the present time a portion of Kandiaro taluka lies on the right bank, and contiguous with the Mehar taluka of Larkana district. The area of the district is 3,866 square miles; its greatest length from north to south is 104 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 64 miles.

Physical features.

Except for a portion of Nawabshah taluka, which includes part of the great Indian desert, the district forms a piece of the alluvial plain of the Indus. It has, however, never been subject to the river floods or 'lets' like the country to the north of it. Although a strip of the eastern border of Khairpur where it touches the Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas is irrigated, the sand hills of the desert are already in sight. Near Kot Lalu station on the North-Western Railway the Khairpur boundary turns at right angles eastward to the Jamrao Head, so that the district at this point includes some of the Desert, here known as the 'Ganjo Thar'. But a little further south the Desert itself curves sharply away to the east, following the corresponding curve of the mountains on the other side of the river, just as one rut of a cart track follows the curve of the other. Consequently the sand hills leave Nawabshah taluka at its south-east corner and Sinjhoro taluka, like Shahdadpur to the west of it, is on the alluvial plain of the Indus. The four northern and western talukas comprising the Naushahro sub-division are much like any other talukas in the Indus Valley, except that the land lies rather higher than it does on the right bank, so that no river bunds are

required in the district. Further east, along the western edges of Nawabshah and Shahdadpur talukas runs a belt of 'dhoros', ravines, mounds and low sand hills, which marks the course of an old bed of the Indus, probably the one which flowed through the Aror Pass and had one of its mouths in the Rann of Kachh. East of this, until the great sand hills of the Desert are reached, the soil is again flat and alluvial, though of a somewhat different type. The spring level is very low and light, and sandy soils alternate with hard clayey loams. This country includes the eastern part of Nawabshah taluka and most of Sinjhoro which are now fairly closely cultivated throughout on the Nasrat and Jamrao Canals. But formerly it was little but an expanse of flat bare earth, beside which the Thar Desert seemed green and well watered.

Geographically most of the district is in what is termed vaguely 'Vicholo' or Middle Sind. Nawabshah town is indeed almost the exact centre of the province.

Climate.

Climatically however the district is divided very sharply into an Upper Sind half and a lower Sind half. The dividing line runs from Sehwan Ferry eastwards to the Gango Thar opposite Daur railway station. This division corresponds to, and is in fact caused by, the eastward trend of the mountains which has been mentioned above. To the south of this line throughout the six hot months a strong steady sea breeze blows a great part of every day and the whole of every night, its usual direction being south by west. It is frequently accompanied by dust. By day Nawabshah is hotter than Hyderabad but cooler than Larkana and drier than either. By night it is never really hot at all. To the north of the line this breeze disappears and the climate has the full rigor of the Upper Sind hot weather. With the change of climate the appearance of the country seems to change too. Wooden tyred bullock carts, irrigation wells, and fine avenues of Sirah and Nim trees are all noticeable signs of Upper Sind. A less prosperous sign is the disappearance of the excellent fodder grasses (Khia and dimri) which are fairly common in the cooler and rainier south. In most parts juari and wheat take the place of bajri and cotton; but this distinction has been somewhat changed by the Nasrat Canal. The Nasrat country was colonised by

a mixed population which has spread cotton to the north and juari to the south of the dividing line. At the same time the Panjabi colonists on the perennial Jamrao have covered with wheat fields the southern taluka of Sinjhoro where that crop was hardly known before.

Rainfall.

The rainfall at Nawabshah shows a normal mean of 5·72 inches per annum. The four northern talukas receive rather less than the southern ones. The bulk of the rain falls in the monsoon months. The cold weather rains, which are so useful for the rabi crops of Upper Sind, are very infrequent. Frost in the district is practically unknown.

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POPULATION.

Tables I, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER IV OF A VOLUME.

Census details.

The district had not come into existence when the census of 1911 was taken. The following figures have been taken from the returns of the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts. The population amounted to 448,478 persons, of whom 351,261 were Muhammadans, 95,362 Hindus and the remainder Christians and others.

The figures for the same area at previous censuses are as under :—

1872	..	275,303
1881	..	252,742
1891	..	334,009
1901	..	355,439

The large increase at the census of 1911 is due to the extension of the Nasrat Canal and the opening of the Jamrao Canal and the colonization of the areas commanded by them.

Proportion of sexes.

The number of females to every thousand males in the district is shown below :—

Total population.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.
810	800	849

A similar disparity is noticeable in every other district, and no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon is forthcoming.

Distribution.

The district is one of the most populous, as it is one of the most fertile in Sind. At the time of the census of 1911 the area which now forms the district contained only one Municipal town, Tando Adam, the population of which was returned at 10,013. The whole population may therefore be regarded as rural, and the average number of inhabitants to the square mile works out at 116, which is not far short of 128, the figure for the Larkana district on the opposite bank of the river. The most densely populated region is the Kandiaro

taluka who has 202 inhabitants to the square mile, corresponding to the 214 of the opposite taluka in Larkana district, Labdarya. The least populous region is Nawabshah taluka with 37 persons to the square mile. Since the formation of the district Shahdadpur has been converted into a Municipal town. Otherwise the district is conspicuous for the large number of villages, which are just too small to be constituted into Municipal areas.

Migration.

It is impossible to extract from the census returns any information about the movements of the population. It is probably less than anywhere else in the province owing to the absence of large towns and the lack of communications eastwards through the desert.

Prominent Tribes, etc.

The census returns begin with a very large item called 'Arabs'. It is not easy to say who these are. It is true that a large number of the great zamindars are Saiyids, the best known being the Honourable Khan Bahadur Allahando Shah of Dabhro and Khan Sahib Murad Ali Shah of Bhiria. But they are more prominent than numerous, and it is hard to believe that the descendants of the prophet, even with the addition of the Kureshis and Ansaris, can account for so many thousands. No doubt many have given these names falsely and probably the Kalhoras have been included under the head of Arabs, although they are really a mixed crowd of murids of a Kurdish murshid. The highest figure on the list is that of the Samas. There is the usual uncertainty about the exact origin of the numerous tribes which come under this head. But their habits and features show them clearly to belong to some Rajput clan, whether it be the Sama division of the Yadav or some other. In Sinjhoro taluka is the residence of one of the Sindhi chiefs, Khan Sahib Mitho Khan, Jam of the Junejo tribe. Other common tribes are the Uner, Bughia, Sathar, Rahu and Dahri.

Of non-Jamot tribes the Machhis of the Solangi and Kiria sub-divisions are most common in Sakrand. There are not many Sirais, the chief tribe of Panjabi origin being the Zardari Jats, who inhabit the wild country along the old river bed and combine camel breeding with agriculture. Baloches include the Talpurs, some of whom are peasants

while others, such as Mir Mehrab Khan of Mehrabpur, are grandsons of ruling princes. The latter, who include branches of the Ulra as well as the Khairpur family, mostly live just outside the Khairpur border. But a certain number of Junior Talpurs of various families have settled on the Nasrat and the Jamrao. There are also a few Marris, descendants of the Mirs' Feudatory army, and some miscellaneous Baloch graziers on the edge of the desert. The remainder are recent immigrants from the Sehwan mountains and from the northern frontier. Some have come to avoid starvation, some to avoid blood feuds : others to find investments for their money or their skill in rice growing. Most of them call themselves Rinds, but many are really Bangwars or Jagiranis. The chief man of the Baloches in the district is Wadero Gul Muhammad, who is a cousin of the Rind Chief and formerly lived at Pir Arain in Sehwan taluka.

There are over twenty political pensioners living in the district, but except Mir Mehrab Khan mentioned above none is of importance.

The chief Jagirs are those belonging to Rasul Bakhsh *walad* Fateh Muhammad Khan Mari, Rasul Bakhsh *walad* Bilawal Khan Lekhi, Mir Khair Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Khuda Bakhsh Khan and Mir Ali Nawaz Khan *walad* Ghulam Murtaza Khan. The last two are representatives of the four great Talpur families.

AGRICULTURE.

Tables VII, VIII and XIII.

CHAPTER V OF A VOLUME.

The increase of area in 1915-16 as compared with 1910-11 shown in Table VII is mainly due to the results of the revision survey.

The 'others' in the same table shown under "not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising desert and sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *e.g.*, Government buildings, (3) lands set apart for public purposes, *e.g.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

The general aspect of the district has been described above. With the exception of the desert portion of Nawabshah taluka the remainder is of uniform character, the land is high lying, and the agricultural conditions do not greatly vary in different parts.

The Naushahro division consists of the Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro and Sakrand talukas.

Kandiaro.—This taluka is protected throughout its river frontage by a belt of forests from two to three miles in width. Its surface has been described as having the appearance of two great land waves with three troughs or depressions rolling out from and running parallel to the Indus. The main canals flowing through it are the Nasrat, the Naulakhi and the Mehrab Wah. The land is high and in 1915-16 no less than 3,604 irrigation wells were enumerated. About 70 per cent. of the cultivation is on lift and the remainder on flow. The main kharif crops are juari and bajri and the main rabi crop is wheat.

Naushahro.—The old eastern course of the Indus marks the length of this taluka either by a deep continuous bed of sand or by a well defined low tract. The riverain border is covered with forests, which at times suffer from the encroachments of the river. The main canals are the Nasrat, the Imamali Wah, the Kotai Wah, the Murad Wah, the Bag Wah, the Peroz Wah and the Dambhro Wah.

Approximately half the cultivation is on lift and half on flow. Wells are therefore not so numerous as in Kandiaro. The staple crops are the same as in that taluka although a little cotton and rice are grown.

Moro.—This taluka is geographically similar to Naushahro taluka. Its main canals are the Dad and the Dambhro. Its cultivation is half on lift and half on flow and the staple crops are the same as in Kandiaro and Naushahro. Jambho is also extensively grown.

Sakrand.—This taluka has a very large area adjacent to the river under forest. There are also more trees and more jungle in it than in any other taluka of the division. It is irrigated by the Dad Canal and its branches, and by the Ren Wah. The areas under lift and under flow irrigation are approximately equal. The area under bajri is about double that under juari. Considerable areas are under rice and cotton. In rabi jambho and wheat are the main crops.

The Nawabshah Division consists of the Nawabshah, Shahdadpur and Sinjhoro talukas.

Nawabshah.—This taluka, formerly known as Nasrat, contains two distinct parts which are divided by the Nasrat Canal. The eastern part is sandy and desert. The western is cultivated, being irrigated by the Nasrat Canal and its branches, and by the Dad Canal and its branches. About three fourths of the cultivation are on flow, and bajri and cotton are the staple crops.

Shahdadpur.—The western border of this taluka is formed by what must have been an old bed of the river, as a series of dhoros, ravines, mounds, and low sand hills run along it. The irrigated area lies high, and about two thirds of it are cultivated on lift. Cotton and bajri are the predominant crops. The main canals are the Dad and its branches, the Ali Bahar Kacheri and the Great Marakh.

Sinjhoro.—This taluka is separated from Shahdadpur taluka by the Jamrao Canal. This canal and its branches irrigate it. The main crop is cotton, although the area under wheat is on the increase. Two thirds of the irrigation are by flow.

Something has been said above about the main characteristics of the soil of the district. As in the Hala division of Hyderabad district the main soils are :—

(1) Dasar.—Suitable for juari, bajri, cotton and tir.

(2) Wariasi.—Suitable for gourds and melons.

(3) Kalárati.—Suitable for rice.

(4) Khahuri.—Suitable for all crops.

(5) Shor-kalar.—Not suitable for cultivation.

The properties of these soils have been described in detail in the A Volume.

The main crops as stated above are juari, bajri and cotton in kharif, and wheat and jambho in rabi. The area under rice is comparatively small. The character of each crop has been fully described in the A Volume.

A conspicuous feature of the north of the district is the number of gardens. Both European and indigenous fruits and vegetables grow very well in them. The oranges of Tharushah have a special reputation. Mangoes and lemons also flourish.

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IRRIGATION.

Table X.

CHAPTER VI OF A VOLUME.

The revenue limits of the district do not correspond with those into which Sind has been divided for irrigational purposes, and although the Nasrat Canals district (formerly known as the Northern Hyderabad) is wholly contained in the revenue district, some part of the Hyderabad Canals district also irrigates it. A full account of the Canals has been given in Chapter 6 of the A Volume and figures in respect of them are given in Table X below. Since the A Volume was written the Ren Wah has been remodelled and extended, and has brought a large area of Sakrand taluka under cultivation. New heads for the Nasrat, Naulakhi, and Mehrab Wahs have been constructed. A project known as the "lower Dad remodelling project" is under preparation, and by means of new regulators is designed to raise the water level, to bring a large area of new land under cultivation and at the same time to prevent flooding at the tail, in consequence of which a considerable area of land in Shahdadpur taluka is rendered unfit for cultivation.

The proposed Rohri Hyderabad Canal is designed to pass through this district and will command the areas which are at present beyond the reach of irrigation.

ECONOMIC.

Tables XI and XII.

CHAPTER VII OF A VOLUME.

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole Province in Chapter 7 of the A Volume, and this district scarcely presents any special features. The prices of grains are practically the same as in the adjoining district of Hyderabad. Wages are lower, the reason being that there is no large town like Hyderabad to put them up.

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TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VII OF A VOLUME.

Trade.

The district is a purely agricultural one. Its principal crops are juari, bajri and cotton, and these are exported. The only imports are clothes, rice, sugar, and articles of European manufacture. The export by river is negligible and transport by road is a thing of the past. The traffic is entirely by railway, but detailed statistics are not available. Tando Adam is the chief business centre of the district, and agencies of some of the European firms of Karachi are established there. There are 14 cotton ginning factories in the district, half of which are at Tando Adam. There are also a few rice husking factories.

Twenty-four fairs are held at different places throughout the year, and a considerable retail business in the ordinary necessities of life is done at them.

Industries.

There is no important industry other than that of agriculture. Pack saddles are made at Khadro and rough woollen carpets at Pad Idan, but both industries are on a very humble scale.

Railways.

The North-Western Railway runs through the length of the district from Mehrabpur to Tando Adam. It has already been described in the A Volume.

A light railway from Mirpur Khas in Thar and Parkar district runs north and parallel to the Jamrao Canal to Khadro in Sinjhoro taluka, having stations in this district at Bobi, Jhol, Sinjhoro and Khadro. It is in contemplation to extend the line to Pritamabad. The line belongs to a private Company, and was opened for traffic in 1912.

Schemes have been put forward at different times for extending this railway to Nawabshah, and for constructing another feeder line from Mehrabpur to Pad Idan serving Halani, Kandiaro, Tharushah and Naushahro. But neither scheme has up to the present materialized.

Roads.

The road communications of the district are on the whole good, and though no road is metalled, they have up to the present

served the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

The trunk road from Rohri to Hyderabad runs throughout the district. The following are its stages :—

Stage.		Distance in miles.
From Mohbat Dero Sial to Kandiaro	..	10
Bhiria	..	10
Naushahro	..	6
Sadhuja	..	9
Moro	..	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Shahpur	..	7
Doulatpur	..	7
Kazi Ahmed	..	16
Sakrand	...	10

Six and a half miles south the district border is reached and the road enters the Hala taluka of Hyderabad district. The road is bridged throughout, and at each of the stages except Shahpur there is a musafirkhana. Sweet water wells are in existence at each stage, whilst there are bungalows at the Taluka headquarter towns and at Kazi Ahmed.

From Kandiaro the following branch roads take off: to Kandiaro Station (10 miles east), to Lakha (6 miles south), to Tharushah ($10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west), to Dabhro (6 miles south-west), to Kamal Dero ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west), to Mohbat Dero Jatoi (6 miles north) and to Halani (6 miles north-east).

In Naushahro taluka roads branch off from Bhiria to Tharushah (6 miles north-west), to Lakha (6 miles north-east), to Bhiria road railway station (6 miles east) and to Pad Idan (12 miles south-east). From Naushahro roads go to Tharushah (7 miles north) to Pad Idan railway station (11 miles east), to Phul (7 miles south) and to Mithiani ($10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west).

In Moro taluka, a road goes 7 miles east from Sadhuja to Phul. From Moro roads proceed to Sahra (13 miles north), to Bandhi station (21 miles east), to Gachero (7 miles south-west) and to Lalia ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west).

In Sakrand taluka a road goes north from Kazi Ahmed to Thall 11 miles, while from Sakrand roads go to Nawabshah (16 miles north-east), to Sarhari railway station (13 miles east) and to Mehrabpur (10 miles west).

From Nawabshah a road goes north parallel to the railway past the stations of Bucheri, Daur, Bandhi, Kot Lalu to Pad Idan (37 miles). Other roads go from Nawabshah to Chanesar (12 miles west), to Jam Sahib (13 miles east) and to Shahpur (14 miles south-east).

From Shahdadpur roads go to Sakrand (20 miles north-west), to Shahpur (16 miles north) and on to Khadro (6 miles east from Shahpur), to Jhol (16 miles east), to Berani (15 miles south-east), to Bhit Shah (9 miles south-west) and on to Hala (6 miles), and to Tando Adam (11 miles south). From Tando Adam roads go west to Hala (12 miles) east to Berani (9 miles) and south-east to the border of Tando Allahyar Taluka (2 miles).

Sinjhoro is connected by road with Sanghar (10 miles east), Landhi (8 miles south-west) and Jhol (10 miles south-east). From Jhol a road goes to Berani (13 miles south-west).

Ferries.

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the boards of Nawabshah and Larkana districts. At present the number of ferries is 23.

REVENUE.

Tables XIV, XV, XXII-A and B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI-A and B.

CHAPTER IX OF A VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka and calls for no comment, though it may be pointed out that a different settlement is in force in that part of Sinjhoro taluka which is irrigated from the Jamrao Canal. Proposals have recently been prepared for a new settlement in this tract and for Sakrand taluka, but they have not yet been sanctioned. For settlement purposes the district is a normal one.

The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding Tables. Forest revenue is excluded from this Table, and shown separately in Table XIV. The head 'other sources' includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume, and also that which is derived from the fisheries in the district. An account of the fresh water fish and fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the A Volume. The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhands within the district is annually sold by auction. In the case of canals and dhands filled by canals the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department. In the case of the Indus and of dhands filled by river water the proceeds go to the Revenue Department.

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JUSTICE.

Tables XVI to XXI.

CHAPTER X OF A VOLUME.

Criminal and Civil Courts.

The courts existing in the district for the administration of criminal and civil justice with their respective jurisdictions are shown in the following table :—

Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of the District Magistrate ..	The whole district.
" Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Naushahro.	The Naushahro division.
" Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nawabshah.	The Nawabshah division.
" Resident Magistrate, Naushahro.	The Naushahro, Kandiaro and Moro talukas.
" " " Nawabshah.	The Nawabshah, Sakrand, and part of Shahdadpur taluka.
" " " Tando Adam.	The Sinjhoro and part of Shahdadpur taluka.
Seven Courts of Mukhtiarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Seven Courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Court of the Mahalkari, Nawabshah ..	Nawabshah taluka.
Subordinate Civil Court, Naushahro ..	Naushahro, Kandiaro and Moro talukas.
" " Shahdadpur ..	Shahdadpur, Sakrand and Nawabshah talukas, and the Hala taluka of Hyderabad district.

The District and Sessions Court of the district is situated at Hyderabad. Proposals are under consideration for a separate court for the district.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the first class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Resident Magistrates are invariably first class Magistrates. The Mukhtiarkars exercise either first or second class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise third class powers. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary.

The Subordinate civil court of Shahdadpur holds its sittings at Nawashah in the months of September, October and November. The Sinjhoro taluka is included in the jurisdiction of the subordinate civil court of Mirpur Khas in the Thar and Parkar district.

Registration.

A Sub-Registrar has his office at all the taluka head-quarters except Sakrand and Sinjhoro. The work of Sakrand taluka is done by the Sub-Registrar at Nawabshah, and that of Sinjhoro taluka by the Sub-Registrar at Shahdadpur.

Sub-Jails.

There are eight sub-jails in the district, seven being at the taluka head-quarters and one at Tando Adam. There are also lock-ups at the following Police stations: Tharushah, Doulatpur, Kazi Ahmed, Shahpur and Bobi.

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Tables XXVII A and B and XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI OF A VOLUME.

Local Boards.

The District Local Board which was created in April 1913 is composed of nine nominated and sixteen elected members. The former include the Collector, who has always been appointed President, the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and the Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals. The elected members consist of three representatives of the Shahdadpur taluka Local Board, two of each of the remaining Boards, and one of the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars). The Taluka Local Boards were in existence before the formation of the district. Their composition is exhibited below :—

Name of Board.	Nominated members.	Elected members.			Total.
		By Land holders.	By Municipality.	By Jagirdars.	
Shahdadpur ..	8	6	1	..	15
Sinjhoro ..	7	6	..	..	13
Nawabshah ..	7	6	..	..	13
Sakrand ..	8	6	..	1	15
Moro ..	8	6	..	1	15
Naushahro ..	7	6	..	..	13
Kandiaro ..	8	6	..	1	15

The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka has always been appointed President. This gives the Boards the right of electing their Vice-President, which hitherto they have exercised by electing the Mukhtiarkar. The District Local Board appoints an executive Committee of six members to carry on current business. The Taluka Boards also have their own executive committees. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains roads, bridges, dispensaries, staging bungalows, dharamsalas, wells, tanks and schools. The Board makes annual contributions

to the following institutions in which the district has some interest :—

		Rs.
(1) Lady Dufferin Hospital, Hyderabad	..	1,000
(2) Medical School, Hyderabad	..	750
(3) Dayaram Jethmal Sind College	..	1,000
(4) Sind Madressah	..	1,000
(5) Towards the pay of a European Nurse, Hyderabad.		625
(6) Eye Hospital, Karachi	..	500
(7) Belgaum Vaccine Depôt	..	438
(8) District Municipal Dispensaries	..	1,800
(9) Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi	..	100
(10) Nawabshah Library	..	100
(11) Scholarships at the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Karachi.		600
(12) Scholarships in Training College and Secondary Schools.		500

Municipalities.

The progress and the present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the A Volume. Of the towns in this District five had Municipal Commissions when Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, *i.e.*, Tando Adam, Shahdadpur, Naushahro Feroz, Moro and Kandiaro. With the exception of the first named all ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887. A Municipality was revived at Shahdadpur in 1914.

The population of Tando Adam was 10,013 at the census of 1911. The Councillors, twelve in number, are all nominated. The Deputy Collector, Nawabshah, is President and hitherto the Resident Magistrate has been Vice-President. Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. The principal sources of revenue are octroi and fees from markets and slaughter houses. The revenue is expended on markets, conservancy, lighting, an arboriculture and schools (to which Government contribute onethird of the expenditure).

Shahdadpur had a population of 4,201 at the census of 1911. The Councillors, ten in number, are all nominated. The Deputy Collector, Nawabshah, is President and hitherto the Mukhtiarkar of the taluka has been Vice-President. Table XXVIII, shows the annual revenue and expenditure. They are of a similar character to those of Tando Adam.

The financial position of each municipality is sound, and neither is in debt.

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EDUCATION.

Tables XXIX A, B, C and D.

CHAPTER XII OF A VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the ten years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them. Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as public, others as private. The primary schools described as public indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, Local and Municipal Funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to onehalf of the local assets or onethird of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

Primary Education.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipality. The development of these institutions during the last ten years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Local Board Schools.

Of the 118 schools with 6,936 pupils, 111 with 6,650 pupils are boys' schools and 7 with 286 girls' schools. About 37 per cent. of the number of pupils are Muhammadans and 49 per cent. children of cess payers. Education in these schools is not entirely free: fees for certain pupils are charged ranging from 6 pies to 2 annas. Only two schools in the district are wholly free.

Municipal Schools.

There are only two such schools in the district with 397 pupils. The tuition in Municipal schools is identical with that given in Local Board schools teaching up to the seventh standard. The Municipalities charge fees to boys which usually range from 6 pies to 4 annas a month according to the standard taught, though on an average 33 per cent. of the pupils are taught free. The number of Muhammadan pupils is only about 10 per cent. of the total.

Aided Schools.

There are 129 aided schools with 3,868 pupils in the district, of which 20 with 627 pupils are girls' schools. They are all indigenous schools.

Indigenous Schools.

Indigenous schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes which are commonly held in mosques and in sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mulla instructs in the reading of the Koran. A Special Deputy Educational Inspector has now for some years been in charge of these schools, and if conducted on approved lines, they receive grants from Government.

Secondary Education.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of which the first three, known as the middle schools course, lead the pupil by easy stages to the high school course, standards IV to VII in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which the students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination. There is, however, as yet no high school in the district, and boys who wish to take the high school course either go to Hyderabad, Sukkur or Shikarpur.

Middle Schools.

Anglo-Vernacular School. Bhiria.—This school was established in 1886 by the Bhiria Education Society at the instance of the then Deputy Collector, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E. It is maintained from fees, subscriptions

and a Government grant. The fees charged range from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem. The number of pupils on the roll was 106 in the year 1916. A boarding house is attached to the school.

In recent years ten more schools have been established, two by the Local Boards at Naushahro and Tharushah, which are mentioned below, and the remainder by private enterprise at Mithiani, Naushahro, Shahdadpur, Tando Adam, Kandiaro, Pad Idan and Bhelani. These schools are still in their infancy and only teach up to the fourth standard.

Naushahro Madressah.—This institution, as its name implies, is solely intended for Muhammadans. It teaches up to the sixth standard and in 1916 there were 119 pupils on the rolls. The fees range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12-0. A boarding house is attached to the institution and in 1916 there were 83 boarders in it of whom 36 were maintained free of charge out of the Madressah funds. The house is contained at present in a rented building, but a building estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000 is under construction, the money being provided by the Local funds.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Tharushah.—This school teaches up to the fifth standard. There were 156 boys on the rolls in 1916 and the fees range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 A boarding house constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,093 is attached to the school and in 1917 there were 30 boarders in it.

A technical school was formerly in existence at Kandiaro. This and other similar schools were founded by the late Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, Deputy Collector, when he was in charge of the Naushahro division. The Khan Bahadur in educational matters was probably a quarter of a century ahead of his time, and the energy which he infused into the development of technical education largely disappeared after his death. The Naushahro division taken as a whole is, however, the most advanced part of the Province educationally, and the credit for this belongs as much to the Khan Bahadur as to anyone else.

Libraries.

There are only three libraries in the district at Bhiria, Naushahro and Nawabshah. All are private, though the last named one receives a contribution from the District Local Board.

Newspapers.

No newspaper is published in the district and there is no printing press.

HEALTH.

Tables XXX-A and B, XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF A VOLUME.

There are no hospitals yet in the district. For medical purposes the district is in charge of the Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad. There are dispensaries at nine places—seven at Taluka Head-quarters and one at Tharushah and one at Tando Adam. All are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. These are maintained by the Local Funds with assistance from Government and at Tando Adam and Shahdadpur from the Municipality. Table XXXI shows the work done at each. There is no female dispensary in the district.

There are two Veterinary dispensaries—one at Naushahro and the other at Nawabshah. The former was opened in the year 1897-98. It is maintained by the District Local Board with support from Government. In 1915-16 the number of in-patients was 61 and that of out-patients 539.

The dispensary at Nawabshah was opened only in March 1917. For the present it is accommodated in hired premises. Permanent quarters for it are in course of construction.

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ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF A VOLUME.

The district is divided into seven talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Head-quarters.	No. of tapas.	No. of of dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual Land Revenue.
							Rs.
Kandiaro ..	Kandiaro ..	16	85	26° 55′ and 27° 14′ North latitude. 68° 8′ and 68° 30′ East longitude.	403	64,979	1,82,299
Naushahro ..	Naushahro ..	16	93	26° 36′ and 27° 9′ North latitude .. 67° 52′ and 68° 25′ East longitude.	464	84,806	2,43,502
Moro ..	Moro ..	12	84	26° 24′ and 26° 55′ North latitude.. 67° 52′ and 68° 20′ East longitude.	480	61,092	1,71,903
Sakrand ..	Sakrand ..	15	92	26° 1′ and 26° 29′ North latitude .. 67° 56′ and 68° 31′ East longitude.	517	56,758	1,33,315
Nawabshah ..	Nawabshah ..	24	184	26° 11′ and 26° 38′ North latitude.. 68° 11′ and 68° 54′ East longitude.	966	35,681	3,03,758
Shahdadpur ..	Shahdadpur	18	93	25° 42′ and 26° 16′ North latitude.. 68° 27′ and 69° East longitude.	561	83,394	2,67,503
Sinjhoro ..	Sinjhoro ..	24	134	25° 45′ and 26° 20′ North latitude.. 68° 42′ and 69° 8′ East longitude.	475	45,163	2,63,380

The district came into existence on November 1st, 1912. The Sinjhoro taluka was taken from the Thar and Parkar district, and the remainder from the Hyderabad district. Its creation was due to the necessity of reducing the unwieldy size of the Hyderabad district, of providing a regular administration for the tracts in both the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts which had previously been in charge of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal. and of placing the Thar and Parkar district in charge of a Collector instead of a Deputy Commissioner. Nawabshah was selected as the head-quarters of the new district as being the most central place. The district is divided into two sub-divisions in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and it is usually necessary for a Deputy Collector to be attached to the Naushahro charge owing to the heaviness of the work. [Each of the Sub-Divisional Officers is President of the Taluka Local Boards in his charge, while the Sub-Divisional Officer of Nawabshah is President of the Tando Adam and Shahdadpur Municipalities.]

The Collector is assisted by a Chitnis, an officer of the same status as a Mukhtiarkar. The accounts of the district are controlled by the Huzur Office at Hyderabad. A third Resident Magistrate was appointed in 1914 to hold his court at Nawabshah; whilst to facilitate the administration of the Nawabshah taluka a mahal has been created in it in charge of an officer of the status of a Taluka Head Munshi.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XV OF A VOLUME.

Brahmanabad.

This name has for more than half a century been assigned to a vast mass of ruins lying in 25° 53′ North latitude and 68° 49′ East longitude about eight miles east of Shahdadpur in the Sinjhoro taluka. They are locally known as Bahmanah, with variations. The question of the identity of these ruins has for long been a matter of controversy, and it is only possible here to give a summary of the opinions which have been formed on the subject.

When the Arab Muhammad Kasam invaded and conquered Sind in the year 711 A.D., there was a great Hindu city with a name which has been almost universally rendered by historians as Brahmanabad. Major H. G. Raverty, author of "Mihran of Sind and its Tributaries," has produced a good deal of evidence to show that this pronunciation and spelling are erroneous and that the city in question was identical with one which was founded by Bahman, son of Isfandayar, and called by his own name, Bahmannih, or Bahmanabad, about the year 470 B.C., i.e., nearly half a century after the conquest of Sind by the Persians (see A Volume, page 85). Whether Brahmanabad or Bahmanabad, it was a Hindu town when Muhammad Kasam attacked it, and it lay a few miles east of a river which has been assumed to be the Indus, but which Major Raverty contends was the 'lost river,' the Hakra, or a branch of it. Under Arab rule this town passed out of view, and in its stead came an Arab town called Mansurah, near to the same place, about the founding of which there are several stories. One historian Bu-Rihan al-Biruni, as quoted by Rashid-ud-din, says that when Muhammad, son of Kasam, came into Sind, he subdued Bahman-no and gave it the name of Mansuriyah. Others refer to it as a distinct place. It became the principal city of the Arab province of Sind (see A Volume, page 92) and was more populous than Multan. After Mahmud of Ghazni expelled the Abbasside governors, there was a long period during which the Hindus regained a good deal (it is difficult to say how much) of their former independence

on the east of the Indus, and Mansurah disappeared from the ken of historians, as Brahmanabad had done before it. As regards the fate of Brahmanabad, tradition disposed of the question centuries ago. Once upon a time there was a Hindu king who was a very wicked man and he reigned at Brahmanabad and his name was Dalu Rai. He made a law that every young maiden who was married to any of his subjects must be sent to his palace on the night of the wedding. There was a noble who had a beautiful daughter and she was to be married, but he was a Mussalman and to obey the king's law would blacken his face for ever. In his difficulty he sought the advice of a very holy man, who told him not to be afraid, for he would destroy the city of the wicked king. The holy man then caused it to be made known that the vengeance of heaven was to fall on Brahmanabad and that the faithful should flee and save their lives. The king scoffed at the warning: so, when a fearful earthquake shook the whole city to the ground with its walls and houses and idol temples, the king and all his courtiers were buried in its ruins. But those who heeded the warning of the holy man escaped and afterwards founded the city of Nasarpur. As this legend is fitted to almost every imposing heap of ruins in Sind, and they are many, it does not help towards the identification of Brahmanabad. Sir A. Burnes and his brother, Dr. Burnes, fixed on Kalan Kot as the most likely place and Captain Postans on Bhambor. Elliot was positive for Hyderabad, but all his topography was vitiated by the assumption that the Indus had always run in its present channel. Finally, in 1854, Mr. A. F. Bellasis, to whose memory a mural tablet stands in the Church at Hyderabad, made a searching exploration of the ruins to the east of Shahdadpur, and seemed to have finally settled the site of the famous city. Only a few extracts can be given from his narrative, which was published in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for January 1856 :—

"We selected for excavation a heap of ruins standing on the verge of the principal bazar or square. We had not commenced many minutes before we came upon the edge of a wall: clearing it, we soon came upon a cross wall, and then upon another, and another, until a house with a variety of rooms began fast to take shape and disclose its proportions. We had not dug two feet before we came

to quantities of bones, and at that, and greater depths, skeletons were so numerous that it was hardly possible to dig a *pawra* full of earth without bringing up particles of bones. As far as I could judge, many were undeniably human bones, and others those of cattle and of horses. The human bones were chiefly found in doorways, as if the people had been attempting to escape, and others in the corners of the rooms. Many of the skeletons were in a sufficiently perfect state to show the position the body had assumed: some were upright, some recumbent with their faces down, and some crouched in a sitting posture. One in particular I remember finding in a doorway: the man had evidently been rushing out of his house, when a mass of brickwork had, in its fall, crushed him to the ground, and there his bones were lying extended full length, and the face downwards. These bones, on exposure to the atmosphere, mostly crumbled to dust, and it was very difficult to obtain anything but fragments. But in excavating, you often obtain a good section of the skeleton, and thereby can easily tell the position of the body.

"Besides bones, I found large quantities of pottery in great varieties, and much of a very superior description to any I see now-adays in Sind. A good deal of the pottery was glazed in colours of great brilliancy, and some of the vessels are of a fine kind of earthenware or china. Pieces of glass and crystal were also found, both in the excavations and on the surface of the ruins, in quantities, and the glass of all kinds of colours. Fragments of cups, bottles and platters were very numerous. Some of the glass was beautifully stained of a deep blue colour, and other portions were worked in raised and ribbed patterns, displaying a high standard of art in their manufacture. Stones for grinding grain, others for grinding curry-stuff and some for mixing paints; several stones for sharpening knives and tools; numerous large pieces of korundum or emery, also used by cutlers to sharpen swords and instruments; quantities of cornelians and cornelian chips, and agates, and other pretty stones, balls, beautifully turned, of ivory, agate and marble; coins, chiefly of copper, some few of silver; beads and ornaments of cornelian and glass, in every variety. In one of the rooms I found a large grain jar, ribbed in circles; its mouth was arched over with brickwork. I at first took it for a well, but afterwards discovered it to be a sunken grain jar. The diameter of its mouth was two feet, and inside it was empty for four feet, the bottom portion being filled with mould, possibly the decomposed remains of the grain.

"Among the collection are two round solid balls of pottery, the use of which it is difficult to imagine. The most probable supposition is that they were used as missiles and may have been employed by the defenders of the city against an invading force.

Punjab Civil Secretariat
Date ....
LIBRARY

"The most curious relic I found was a hexagonal cylinder, of what I imagined to be wood, or perhaps ivory, with an inscription in Arabic in Kufic character on each side. It is three inches in length and two and three-quarters in circumference. It was probably a talisman or charm, which, when wrapped up in silk or leather, was worn round the arm or neck. It was unfortunately fractured soon after it was discovered, and has been put together with glue by Mr. Richardson. The Arabic inscriptions as far as they were legible are 'Allah is merciful' etc.

"I was at first of opinion that Brahmanabad had been destroyed by an invading army who had pillaged the city and slain the inhabitants; and that time and decay had made it a heap of ruins. Old Badin, in Lower Sind, is an instance of this kind : there you see heaps of ruins not unlike these of Brahmanabad, but in the midst of the ruins you also see several buildings, such as mosques and temples, whose walls were too strong for the hand of man to overthrow and upon whose strength time and slow decay alone make any impression. At Brahmanabad the ruin of the city seems to have been complete, and, with the exception of the fragment of the tower before described, nothing appears to have escaped utter destruction. This fact, added to the number of persons whose bones were found inside the houses, together with the quantities of coins and valuables that are to this day in Brahmanabad, shook my belief that an invading army had destroyed the city.

"Nor do I believe that the city was destroyed by fire. The walls had not the appearance of a conflagration. The many delicate articles everywhere to be found in Brahmanabad, in a general conflagration of the city, must have been consumed : the glass, for instance, would have been fused ; the bones would not have been in existence ; and the delicate ornaments of the women would all have been destroyed or borne the marks of fire, whereas nothing of the kind is discernible.

"Under all these circumstances, I think it highly probable that the popular account that Brahmanabad was destroyed by an earthquake is true. It must have been some such convulsion of nature to have effected the complete and utter destruction of a city so strongly built as Brhamanabad : and I further think it probable that the same convulsion that shook the city to its very foundation changed the course of the river which once, without doubt, washed the city walls.

"On the third occasion that Mr. Richardson and I visited Brahmanabad, we excavated a house in the same bazar, but some little distance higher up, and were richly rewarded by finding some beautifully-carved figures in ivory. The largest is about four inches long, a female standing figure with a lotus in one hand ; many of the other

figures appear to be dancing-girls; the female with a looking-glass is again to be recognized, and also another warrior; an elephant, fully caparisoned, and others—in all about fifteen figures. These also were in no way defaced by the hand of the iconoclast.

"In this same house we were further repaid by finding nearly a complete set of ivory chessmen—one set white, the other black. The kings and queens are about three inches high, and the pawns about one: the other pieces of different intermediate heights. All have been made for use on a board with holes, for each piece has a peg in it, similar to chessmen used nowadays on board ship, to prevent the pieces being easily knocked down and the game disturbed."

The finding of chessmen is peculiarly interesting in view of the tradition that chess was invented by King Dahar at Brahmanabad or Alor.

Unfortunately the coins found by Mr. Bellasis proved, when examined, to be those of Mansur bin Jambur, Abdur Rahman and other Arab rulers of Mansurah. The first of these was according to one account (see A Volume, page 91) the founder of Mansurah. For this and other reasons of a historical kind Major-General M. R. Haig put forward a suggestion in a paper published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Volume XVI, Part 2, that the ruins described by Mr. Bellasis were really those of Mansurah, and that another mass of ruins, six miles to the north-east of them, were the remains of Brahmanabad. He disbelieved the story of the earthquake and attributed the desertion and subsequent decay of Brahmanabad to nothing else than a change in the course of the river, leaving it without water. Mansurah might have succumbed, he thought, to a similar fate some centuries later. General Haig further suggested the probable identity of a smaller ruin at the village of Mutahlo, about two and a quarter miles to the north-west of Brahmanabad (his Mansurah) with a Buddhist monastery, Sawandi, which is known to have been near to Brahmanabad in the days of Chach and is mentioned in the "Chachhnamah."

The next light was thrown on the subject in 1897, when Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Bombay, made deep excavations into the ruins of Bahmanah and came to the surprising conclusion that both Mr. Bellasis and General Haig were right. He found convincing evidence that he was among the remains of two cities

one of which had been built on the *debris* of the other. The lower was Hindu, but the upper unmistakeably Mussalman. The foundations of several mosques were cleared and numerous coins were found with Arabic superscriptions, some of which Mr. Cousens states to be those of the eastern Khalifas, so that they must have been brought to Sind by the Arabs. Upon this theory it is possible to construct an account of Brahmanabad not wholly inconsistent with such information as history supplies. We know that Muhammad Kasam did not destroy the Hindu town, but put a garrison in it and left the Hindus to manage it. Shortly afterwards Jaisiya, the son of Dahar, led a revolt and managed to get possession of Brahmanabad, but had to submit again and become a Mussalman, after which he was confirmed in the governorship of the town. Later on he had a quarrel with an Arab governor "on the other side of the water" and was killed in a battle against him. It is not improbable that, after this or some subsequent and similar conflict between the Arab governors and the people of the country, there was a vengeful massacre and destruction of the town. Then it would be quite in accordance with Mussalman practice to build their new town of Mansurah partly on the site of it. This might also explain the connection of Mansurah with Mahfudhah, a smaller Arab fort which preceded it and was on the opposite side of some large sheet of water. The name of Bahmanabad, or Bahman-nih, or Bahman-no (for it has several variations), remained, as General Haig says, linked to that of Mansurah, long after both were in ruins, and eventually the Arab half of it was dropped and Bahmanah-Mansurah became Mansurah. At the present day local tradition knows nothing of Mansurah. Mr. Cousens' theory of the destruction of Mansurah is that it was sacked by an enemy and the inhabitants were put to the sword. This would account for the skeletons found by Mr. Bellasis and numerous human remains found by Mr. Cousens himself, and it seems extremely probable that if the conquerors were the Sumras who undoubtedly attained to virtual if not nominal independence while the deputies of the slave kings at Bukkur and Sehwan were fully occupied with their western frontiers, the Mussalman historians would pass the incident over in silence as unimportant and discreditable.

Another very interesting discovery of Mr. Cousens was the foundation of a Buddhist *stupa* at Depar Ghangro, the ruin which General Haig identified with the real Brahmanabad. This may be the site of the Sawandi monastery which General Haig placed at Mutahlo.

The ruins of Brahmanabad are about four miles in circumference. The whole space is covered with mounds of broken and crumbled bricks, some of them fifteen feet high, with a few clear spaces, which are conjectured to have been market squares. There is no stone, but occasional lumps of charred wood seem to indicate the former presence of woodwork in the buildings. The earth of the ruins is considered to be a valuable manure and is excavated for the purpose by the cultivators of the neighbourhood.

In 1909 Mr. Cousens again visited Brahmanabad, and on consideration of his report Government decided that the remains were not worth the expense of systematic conservation and excavation. It was further agreed that there was no objection to the removal of the earth by the surrounding cultivators.

Doulatpur.

Doulatpur, a small village situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri about 12 miles south of Moro, is only of interest as containing the mausoleum of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, the man who extended the Kalhora rule to the east of the Indus and made Sind one kingdom (see A Volume, page 109). He led a stormy life and was at last driven from his throne by Ahmed Shah the Afghan and died, it is said, at Jaisalmer in or about 1755 A.D.: so it is improbable that he is actually buried in this mausoleum which his son Muhammad Murad Yar Khan, who succeeded him for a short time, is said to have built. Moreover, one of the inscriptions on the outer door makes mention of Ghulam Shah, the builder of Hyderabad, and Sarfaraz Khan, who were son and grandson respectively of Nur Muhammad; so probably the tomb was not built or at any rate not completed until some time after the death of the latter. It is said to have been built by one Abu Bakar, a famous architect of Tatta, and contains some fine stone carving and Persian inscriptions which unfortunately are much broken and difficult to be decyphered. This building is now declared

an ancient monument under the Act. A fair is annually held at it in the month of Zulhaj.

Halani.

Halani, a small village in Kandiaro Taluka, is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is six miles distant from Kandiaro. It is rendered notable by a great Hindu fair which is held on Vesakhi, the day on which the sun enters Mekh (Aries). It is held in honour of a community of Sadhus (Hindu Ascetics) who claim to have been settled at Halani for a century. The average attendance during the six days of the fair is 10,000. Fruit, vegetables, cloth, camel saddles, etc., are sold at it.

Kandiaro.

Kandiaro (27° 4′ N. Lat. and 68° 15′ E. Long.) is a large village and the headquarter station of Kandiaro Taluka. It had a population of 4,070 at the census of 1911 and contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Local Fund garden, Police Station, school, musafirkhana and dispensary. It possessed a Municipality, but this was abolished in 1887. The nearest railway station is Kandiaro Road, nine miles distant. The place is said to have been built during the reign of the Emperor Jehangir, which would make it nearly three hundred years old. Before it was built there was a town near the site called Patoipur which was abandoned owing to an unusual rise of the river. The site of the present town of Kandiaro was then chosen as being somewhat more elevated, and having a large number of Kandi trees growing upon it, the place took, it is supposed from this circumstance, the name of Kandiaro.

Moro.

Moro (26° 40′ N. Lat. and 68° 2′ E. Long.), the headquarter station of Moro Taluka, is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and had a population of 3,068 at the census of 1911. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, Police Station, District Bungalow, primary school, Post Office and musafirkhana. It is 20 miles from the nearest Railway station Bandhi. It had a Municipality, but it was abolished in 1886. Apart from the fact that it is the taluka headquarters the place is not now one of any importance. It is said to have been founded about 280 years ago by one Bazir Fakir of the Moro tribe. The

grave of an Englishman, by name Henry Ryland, a Deputy Collector who died at Moro in 1869, with an appropriate monument over it, lies near the District Bungalow.

Naushahro Feroz.

Naushahro Feroz (situated in 26° 50′ N. Lat. and 68° 11′ E. Long.) is the headquarter town of Naushahro Taluka and had a population of 4,230 at the census of 1911. It is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is 11 miles from the nearest Railway station Pad Idan. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, a District Bungalow, Resident Magistrate's Court, Sub-Judge's Court, Dispensary, Veterinary Dispensary, Madressah, Primary school, Post Office, a small library and Musafirkhana. It was once administered by a Municipality, but this was abolished in 1887. The name means "nine villages of Feroz Khan," one of the state officials in the days of Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora, who founded it and divided it into nine wards and settled nine different castes in them. During the Talpur rule it was one of the principal depôts for the artillery of the Mirs. Weaving used to be carried on in the town on a considerable scale.

Nawabshah.

Nawabshah (situated in 26° 15′ N. Lat. and 68° 27′ E. Long.) is the headquarter town of the district and of the taluka of the same name. It was formerly a small and unimportant village although situated on the railway line, and has no historical interest. With the extension of the Nasrat Canal and the opening of the Jamrao it was selected as the headquarters of a new taluka first known as Nasrat and now as Nawabshah, and later owing to its central position it was selected as the headquarters of the new district, which came into existence in 1912. The town has not yet made much progress as a centre for trade and has not attracted as many settlers as was at one time expected. It is still little more than a village, and its market is poor.

The civil station lies to the west of the town, and is now practically completed. Its most conspicuous building is the Collector's Kacheri, which was erected in 1915 at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,34,000. Much of the building has been constructed of Jungshahi stone and a parapet of this stone

runs round it. There are two wings in which the offices are situated and between them is the durbar hall, a fine room 55 feet by 35 feet, paved with marble and with a dais at one end.

The other public buildings include the Police headquarter lines, the Sub-Judge's Court, now used as the Resident Magistrate's Court, and the Taluka Kacheri.

Bungalows have been erected for the Collector, an Assistant Collector, the Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The first one is double storied. All are contained in spacious compounds and are themselves of spacious dimensions. The civil station has at present a bare appearance, as there has not yet been time for trees to grow to any height and for gardens to be developed.

Sakrand.

Sakrand (situated in 26° 8′ N. Lat. and 68° 19′ E. Long.) is the headquarter station of Sakrand Taluka and had a population of 488 at the census of 1911. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Police Station, Musafirkhana, school, dispensary and Post Office. It is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is 13 miles from the nearest railway station, Sarhari. Except that it is the headquarters of a taluka, it is a village of no importance, and it has no historical interest.

Shahdadpur.

Shahdadpur (situated in 25° 55′ N. Lat. and 68° 40′ E. Long.) is the headquarter town of the Shahdadpur Taluka and contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, a District Bungalow, Police Station, Musafirkhana, Rest-house, Post Office and school. It has a railway station. It formerly had a Municipality. This was abolished, but it was revived in 1914. The town is said to have been founded by one Mir Shahdad about 250 years ago, and it has for a long time been an active centre of trade and industry, the majority of the population being Hindus. The Old Gazetteer states that at that time, i.e., forty years ago, the value of the oil annually pressed at Shahdadpur was Rs. 20,000 and the value of the local trade Rs. 60,000. The population which was 2,232 then, had increased to 5,135 at the census of 1911, and cotton has now taken a prominent place in the trade.

There are two cotton ginning factories in the town at present. Shahdadpur is one of the places associated with the love story of Suhni and Mehar (see A volume, page 484) and the graves of the lovers are pointed out, but other places in Sind and the Punjab are also candidates for this distinction.

Sinjhoro.

Sinjhoro (situated in 26° 2′ N. Lat. and 68° 51′ E. Long.) is the headquarters of the new taluka of that name. It has a railway station on the Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway and contains the Mukhtiarkar's kacheri and Police lines. The village had a population of 802 at the census of 1911. It is not a place of any historical interest.

Tando Adam.

Tando Adam or Adam jo Tando (situated in 25° 46′ N. Lat. and 68° 42′ E. Long.) is a large municipal town in the Shahdadpur Taluka, which, from its position and the number of roads that converged upon it, had acquired a considerable trade even forty years ago. Since that time its population has increased from 3,457 to 10,013 at the census of 1911, and the advent of the railway has given an impetus to its trade, so that some of the European firms of Karachi maintain agencies here and a number of cotton ginning and rice husking factories have been established. At present there are nine such factories. The population contains a majority of Hindus. The principal men of the town, however, are descendants of the Adam Khan Mari who founded it, according to tradition, about 120 years ago. The chief public buildings are the Resident Magistrate's Court, Police Station, Post and Telegraph Office, school and musafirkhana.

Thul Rukan.

Thul Rukan is the local name of the ruin of a Buddhist *stupa* situated at a distance of 16 miles south of Moro and 8 miles south-east of Daulatpur. It lies on the east of the Hyderabad Rohri road. There is no village of any size in the vicinity, nor the remains of any. The following description is by Mr. H. Cousens (Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1897). "The *stupa*, a solid cylindrical structure of burnt brick, stands about 60 feet high and it has been decorated with three bands of pilasters in

tiers one above the other. The lowest has been destroyed utterly, probably by the Muhammadans, because it was adorned with figures in relief. The villagers told me that an irrigation engineer, who excavated the fallen *debris* which encumbers the base of the *stupa*, dug out several images and took them away. The capitals of the pilasters of the upper bands as well as some projecting string courses are decorated with beautifully carved brick-work in floral scrolls and other designs. The clay has been carved whilst wet, and was not moulded, the edges being sharp and crisp still. The *debris* around the base is piled up against it in some places ten feet high and this has all fallen from the sides and top. There is a hole in the centre of the *stupa* excavated downwards from above and now 36 feet deep. This is probably the excavation made by Sir Bartle Frere. One of the villagers, who seemed to be well primed with information concerning the *thul*, told me that some years ago a number of Muhammadans, who were celebrating some *id* close by, rushed into it through a door in its side to escape a sudden storm of rain, when the interior collapsed and buried them all. He also informed me that a former Collector found, on excavation in an outer surrounding ring of ruined heaps, an earthen pot about ten or twelve inches in diameter containing a pair of bronze anklets. I think further excavation here would be full of interest and I propose to do this during the coming touring season." The excavation by Sir Bartle Frere, referred to above, was made in February 1858, in company with Messrs. Shaw Stewart and J. Gibbs. They sank a shaft down to the base, but found nothing. The Superintendent of Archæology was unable to visit Thul Rukan again, but in 1905 Government sanctioned Rs. 1,813 for special repairs to the *stupa*. There is no local tradition or legend worth recording about the place.

M H 100—6

TABLE I.

Area and Population.

Taluka.	Area in acres.	Number of		Population in 1911.					Number of occupied houses.	No. of persons per square mile.	Population in 1901.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kandiaro	255,995	..	61	65,075	34,226	30,849	..	65,075	11,446	202	62,937	33,624	29,313
Naushahro	296,886	..	113	101,314	54,123	47,191	..	101,314	17,420	183	97,506	52,047	45,459
Moro	304,946	..	79	61,092	33,095	27,997	..	61,092	10,792	126	68,332	39,449	28,883
Sakrand	331,334	..	81	56,759	31,722	25,037	..	56,759	9,880	112	53,160	29,098	24,062
Nawabshah	618,631	..	168	35,681	20,944	14,737	..	35,681	6,845	37	14,259	8,709	5,550
Shahdadpur	358,941	1	92	83,394	47,332	36,062	10,013	73,381	15,337	147	73,504	42,155	31,349
Sinjhoro	304,272	..	126	45,163	26,277	18,886	..	45,163	9,231	95	36,456	36,656	
Total ..	2,471,005 or 3,861 sq. miles.	1	720	448,478	247,719	200,759	10,013	438,465	80,951	105	406,154	205,082 +36,456 =406,154	164,616

TABLE II.

Rainfall.

Part A—By months (at Nawabshah).

Month.	Rainfall.										
	Normal mean.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	0 26	..	..	0 95	0 4	0 9	0 17	1 37	..	..	..
February ..	0 21	..	0 60	..	..	..	..	..	1 26	0 28	..
March ..	0 25	..	0 2	..	..	..	1 71	..	0 16	..	0 66
April ..	0 08	..	0 5	..	0 51	0 8	..	..	..	..	0 16
May ..	0 05	..	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	..	..	..
June ..	0 68	1 70	0 70	..	0 2	1 72	..	..	0 10	2 36	0 17
July ..	2 62	0 34	0 62	3 22	5 68	2 81	..	0 60	11 50	0 73	0 70
August ..	1 25	0 54	2 39	2 65	0 12	1 83	..	1 85	3 18	..	..
September ..	0 2	0 86	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	0 68	0 6	0 38
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	0 12	..	..	..	0 18	..	..	..	1 3	..	..
Total ..	5 72	3 44	4 38	6 82	6 57	6 58	1 88	3 82	17 91	3 43	2 7

Part B—By talukas.

Kandiaro ..	4 15	4 93	6 44	3 85	2 71	5 29	2 25	3 86	5 30	5 14	1 75
Naushahro (At Naushahro) ..	3 99	4 32	2 74	3 67	3 45	6 77	2 59	3 64	8 86	3 11	0 85
Naushahro (At Tharushah).	4 67	7 44	7 86	3 13	3 62	6 28	2 46	4 53	7 66	2 66	1 3
Moro ..	5 92	6 77	4 70	6 41	3 86	6 29	2 41	6 57	8 66	12 33	1 25
Sakrand ..	6 05	5 67	6 62	5 98	5 78	8 42	2 12	3 42	18 58	2 22	1 68
Nawabshah ..	5 69	3 44	4 38	6 82	6 57	6 58	1 88	3 82	17 91	3 43	2 7
Shahdadpur (at Shahdadpur).	6 45	5 15	9 90	10 9	4 83	6 14	2 61	8 10	13 76	2 60	1 36
Shahdadpur (at Tando Adam)	6 8	2 69	6 19	10 4	6 20	5 41	3 70	5 41	18 77	1 70	0 75
Sinjhoro ..	5 61	2 79	5 87	13 8	6 35	4 63	2 29	4 30	11 95	3 65	1 21

TABLE III.

TEMPERATURE (AT NAWABSHAH).

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1906	76	47	110	78	100	81	93	64
1907	81	54	104	75	102	82	92	61
1908	77	51	107	76	95	80	89	59
1909	74	49	106	76	97	80	92	63
1910	75	49	105	77	94	79	89	59
1911	71	51	107	78	97	79	84	59
1912	76	54	109	78	101	82	86	59
1913	79	51	106	79	97	80	88	59
1914	78	53	110	79	96	82	87	66
1915	76	50	105	78	101	82	90	60

TABLE IV.

POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.					Males.					Females.				
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tando Adam ..	3,457	4,253	5,033	8,664	10,013	1,850	2,257	2,658	4,633	5,525	1,607	1,996	2,375	4,031	4,488
Shahdadpur ..	..	..	..	..	4,201	..	..	..	..	2,155	..	..	..	..	1,746
Nawabshah ..	..	..	..	..	1,001	..	..	..	..	699	..	..	..	..	302
Total ..	3,457	4,253	5,033	8,664	15,215	1,850	2,257	2,658	4,633	8,679	1,607	1,996	2,375	4,031	6,536

TABLE V.

Religion and Education (Census of 1911).

Taluka.	Religion.				Education.	
					Number of persons.	
	Hindu.	Mussalman.	Christian.	Others.	Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kandiaro	12,706	52,237	5	127	3,522	118
Naushahro	18,289	82,869	23	133	5,362	525
Moro	9,043	51,394	..	655	2,563	39
Sakrand	6,407	49,939	7	406	1,802	61
Nawabshah	6,877	28,760	9	35	1,157	44
Shahdadpur	27,744	55,604	24	22	3,679	170
Sinjhoro	14,296	30,458	20	389	923	24
Total ..	95,362	351,261	88	1,767	19,008	981

TABLE VI.

Caste, tribe or race (Census of 1911).

Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.							
	Kandiaro.	Naushahro.	Moro.	Sakrand.	Nawabshah.	Shahdadpur.	Sinjhoro.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu	**12,706**	**18,289**	**9,043**	**6,407**	**6,877**	**27,744**	**14,296**	**95,362**
Dhed	14	6	98	28	503	3,254	3,583	7,486
Koli	..	12	..	..	1,149	457	2,237	3,855
Vàni	11,801	16,943	8,160	5.094	2,322	16,007	3,285	63,612
Lohàna	11,743	16,866	8,054	4,732	1,652	14,955	3,139	61,141
Others	58	77	106	362	670	1,052	146	2,471
Minor and unspecified ..	891	1,328	785	1,285	2,903	8,026	5,191	20,409
Mussalman	**52,237**	**82,869**	**51,394**	**49,939**	**28,760**	**55,604**	**30,458**	**351,261**
Arab	6,757	7,046	2,557	2,128	587	1,073	356	20,504
Husseini	1,706	1,912	1,312	1,053	256	531	227	6,997
Others	5,051	5,134	1,245	1,075	331	542	129	13,507
Baluchi	8,175	12,556	9,630	13,421	10,287	12,346	8,172	74,587
Burdi (Sunda) ..	465	125	384	29	237	76	12	1,328
Chandia Haji ..	276	3,215	2,961	3,987	976	1,567	443	13,425
Dombki	118	336	332	94	327	110	511	1,828
Jamàli	183	70	21	1,798	977	744	89	3,882
Jatoi	1,605	1,421	483	1,294	549	232	78	5,662
Khosa	348	1,124	1,435	1,189	399	814	263	5,572
Laghàri	69	687	1,010	740	279	1,189	1,531	5,505
Lashàri	488	629	45	202	907	423	204	2,898
Mari	1,622	1,609	415	844	577	773	1,399	7,239
Rind	2,823	2,969	1,449	2,523	5,059	4,014	2,131	20,968
Others	178	371	1,095	721	..	2,404	1,511	6,280
Jat	1,436	1,983	2,399	2,803	123	1,087	1,478	11,309
Muhàna	1,621	1,342	1,842	1,783	128	858	305	7,879
Sama	28,129	53,845	30,023	23,576	11,068	28,682	13,784	189,107
Sumra	1,320	1,000	742	582	245	419	255	4,563
Sindhi	244	864	80	1,275	295	598	142	3,498
Minor and unspecified ..	4,555	4,233	4,121	4,371	6,027	10,541	5,966	39,814

TABLE VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.	2,202,710	2,220,116	2,195,810	2,389,200	2,483,945
Not available for cultivation ..	603,997	573,085	987,961	795,229	813,712
A. Forest lands	9,513	45,623	80,596	83,993	87,488
B. Others	594,484	527,462	907,365	711,236	726,224
Available for cultivation	1,598,713	1,647,031	1,207,849	1,593,971	1,670,233
A. Unoccupied	917,929	967,028	458,398	405,571	406,950
B. Occupied	680,784	680,003	749,451	1,188,400	1,263,283
(1) Current fallows ..	458,142	422,057	454,070	709,038	803,436
(2) Net area cropped during the year.	222,642	257,946	295,381	479,362	459,847
A. Irrigated— ..	219,885	252,460	293,344	478,462	459,764
By canals	196,259	216,375	259,601	434,289	408,913
By wells and tanks ..	8,143	7,941	6,929	9,894	16,675
Direct from river ..	15,483	28,144	26,814	34,279	34,176
B. On rainfall— ..	2,757	5,486	2,037	901	83
Crops.					
Cereals	178,576	176,885	231,390	305,782	360,672
Juari	81,492	73,254	97,498	105,244	139,177
Bajri	68,978	71,482	90,974	130,038	128,880
Paddy	3,049	2,129	3,878	18,712	20,853
Wheat	23,660	28,772	37,537	48,958	68,291
Barley	1,095	1,034	1,210	2,084	2,675
Other cereals	302	214	293	746	796
Pulses	10,438	14,076	12,126	20,450	17,231
Gram	1,545	1,998	2,648	4,224	4,255
Green gram	290	153	186	946	490
Chickling vetch	8,602	11,884	9,225	15,188	12,397
Other pulses	1	41	67	92	89
Tobacco	427	1,643	1,415	2,023	2,452
Sugarcane	27	26	5	121	158
Oil-seeds (not forest)	19,185	42,375	33,496	52,010	21,175
Sesame	9,454	24,896	9,583	12,593	4,412
Rapeseed	3,404	7,456	5,723	10,366	..
Jamba	6,327	10,023	18,190	28,935	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	116	1
Fibres	9,331	17,540	16,928	104,736	52,636
Cotton	9,299	17,428	16,830	104,570	52,429
Other fibres	32	112	98	166	207
Orchard and garden produce ..	1,040	2,067	1,802	4,645	11,302
Condiments and spices	788	1,091	484	656	848
Dyes (not forest)	5,380	6,084	6,197	4,086	1,232
Indigo	5,379	6,082	6,194	4,084	1,231
Other dyes	1	2	3	2	1
Starches	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco .	63	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	599	1,065	917	1,706	5,212
Total crop	225,854	262,852	304,760	496,211	472,918
Less area twice-cropped	3,212	4,906	9,379	16,849	13,071
Actual area cropped	222,642	257,946	295,381	479,362	459,847

TABLE VIII.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3
Cattle—		
Plough cattle ..	95,971	115,933
Bulls for breeding purposes	9,822	1,080
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.	2,885	724
Milch cattle	177,526	136,442
Young stock	....	97,820
Total Cattle ..	286,204	351,999
Others—		
Horses or ponies ..	10,954	12,720
Sheep .. }	244,525	{ 79,513
Goats .. }		{ 217,459
Camels	19,204	20,451
Mules	262	100
Donkeys	14,505	19,477
Total ..	289,450	349,720
Ploughs	46,923	50,120
Carts	729	1,154

TABLE IX.

SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1915-16.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
1	2	3
Shahdàdpur	71	342
Sinjhoro	44	84
Sakrand	214	294
Moro	1,039	106
Naushahro	2,145	143
Kandiàro	3,604	100
Nawabshah	12	170
Total for the district	7,129	1,239

TABLE

IRRIGATION

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1915-16.	1870-1871. Area irrigated.	1870-1871. Receipts.	1870-1871. Expenditure.	1880-1881. Area irrigated.	1880-1881. Receipts.	1880-1881. Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
I.—*Works for which capital and Revenue accounts are kept.*								
1. *Jamrao Canal	1,38,74,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nasrat Canal..	18,77,779	61,156	62,309	6,020	8,109	32,128	24,664	24,103
3. Dad Canal ..	26,54,347	39,328	33,656	1,292	18,923	51,316	7,754	32,755
4. †Ali Bahar Kacheri.	23,917	35,926	23,698	6,964	8,411	16,423	3,669	9,325
5. †Great Marakh	2,15,746	1,27,859	74,108	19,196	45,595	1,00,979	6,613	49,421
II.—*Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.*								
1. Mehrab Canal		40,201	38,238	3,434	9,247	18,987	2,799	13,225
2. Navalakhi		1,01,207	1,05,359	11,607	34,591	82,468	43,526	50,482
3. Dambhro		25,436	27,815	1,998	6,755	1,72,822	5,373	12,059
4. Gharo Mahmudo‡ ...		85,484	88,885	22,022	49,798	94,813	36,445	71,755
5. Ren Canal		47,533	34,527	17,790	11,104	25,885	11,550	17,142
6. Other Canals Nasrat Canals 7. Other Canals Hyderabad Canals district.		55,672	56,110	11,705	18,548	49,157	7,740	28,127
III.—*Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.*								
1. Jamrao Canals district ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nasrat Canals district ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Hyderabad Canals district ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	

X.

WORKS.

1890-1891.		1900-1901.			1910-1911.			1915-1916.		
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	1,72,347	3,51,038	76,451	1,98,181	6,39,124	3,20,641	2,78,135	10,17,429	3,71,374
56,281	19,700	31,194	82,612	9,110	91,182	1,89,471	2,05,307	81,997	1,62,901	1,42,522
57,899	19,827	39,798	78,529	36,495	1,09,975	1,84,011	98,218	87,590	1,40,049	1,30,786
16,905	5,341	9,933	19,479	5,413	15,481	36,137	6,696	10,544	22,014	3,236
95,837	41,663	51,886	1,11,598	43,571	67,550	1,66,684	46,849	59,351	1,47,059	26,168
24,358	13,466	15,346	35,621	16,605	14,134	32,690	56,123	11,173	26,504	29,455
1,09,223	41,191	60,870	1,48,130	34,938	54,737	1,43,263	35,774	48,228	1,37,201	72,627
23,742	10,760	11,430	25,669	23,302	14,052	34,974	16,192	14,906	39,882	14,838
1,23,022	46,507	69,484	1,23,206	42,921	77,375	1,63,350	42,896	22,715	50,350	32,745
32,179	33,114	17,768	35,142	5,295	1,636	4,918	4,949	510	1,590	1,890
		13,543	31,406	16,344	13,878	34,489	16,648	9,104	25,822	11,531
59,150	23,969	2,174	4,948	1,106	8,631	20,952	4,098	1,177	2,605	1,957
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3,850	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10,617	..	..	4,653	..	..	..

* Includes figures for the whole Canal irrigating both this and Thar and Parkar district.

† Includes figures for the whole Canal irrigating both this and Hyderabad district.

‡ Includes figures for the whole Canal irrigating this and Thar and Parkar districts.

TABLE XI.

TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.			Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances.	Collections.	Out-standing balances.	Advances.	Collections.	Out-standing balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06	45,896	52,160	94,541	45,478	44,359	56,968
1906-07	40,879	42,218	93,202	45,810	60,667	42,111
1907-08	80,271	67,073	1,06,400	63,290	53,848	51,553
1908-09	81,469	72,055	1,15,814	68,518	55,536	64,535
1909-10	69,250	68,152	1,16,912	77,067	63,734	77,868
1910-11	65,649	46,318	1,36,243	84,917	89,136	73,649
1911-12	63,234	71,135	1,28,342	94,424	94,090	73,983
1912-13	60,710	54,933	1,34,119	1,16,769	69,038	1,21,714
1913-14	85,839	63,560	1,56,398	99,012	98,790	1,21,936
1914-15	80,258	48,506	1,88,150	1,12,794	1,00,212	1,34,518
1915-16	67,074	53,563	2,01,661	87,051	1,18,769	98,290

TABLE XII.

PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE AND WAGES (AT NAWABSHAH).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Juari.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Able-bodied agricultural labourer.	Syce or horse-keeper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Per day. Rs. a. p.	Per day. Rs. a. p.	Per day. Rs. a. p.	Per mensem.
1906 ..	12	9	15	19	11	18	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	
1907 ..	13	9	22	25	12	23	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
1908 ..	8	7	12	13	9	21	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	
1909 ..	8	7	15	16	9	20	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	Rs. 10
1910 ..	8	8	12	16	12	20	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
1911 ..	10	10	13	16	..	21	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
1912 ..	8	8	10	10	..	23	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
1913 ..	9	6	12	13	6	20	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	
1914 ..	11	8	13	15	10	20	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	Rs. 12.
1915 ..	6	6	11	12	8	20	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	

Note 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—Wages are taken from a report specially compiled by the Mukhtiarkàr of Nawabshah The average monthly earnings of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for Fridays, holidays and periods of idleness.

TABLE XIII.

Famine.

No famine has affected the district during the past ten years.

TABLE XIV.

Forest Statistics.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—					
Reserved	151 285	139 431	159 312	155 148	163 86
Protected	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	151 285	139 431	159 312	155 148	163 86
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—					
(1) Timber	1,748	8,944	7,076	8,497	7,079
(2) Firewood	30,752	46,982	12,763	29,169	17,349
(3) Grazing	8,397	8,849	5,721	5,090	4,593
(4) Babul pods	712	7,953	2,123	4,327	5,643
(5) Lac	..	..	..	1,958	..
(6) Other products	14,141	7,499	5,180	3,127	3,145
3. Receipts	55,750	80,227	32,863	52,168	37,809
4. Expenditure	34,531	41,504	12,160	13,906	20,597
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation	..	..	..	..	3,045
6. Area closed to grazing ..	9,863	3,236	7,616	3,416	3,045

Note.—Revenue and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV.

PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENTS.

Taluka.	Previous settlement.					Current (Irrigational) settlement showing rates									
								Kharif.						Rabi.	
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Date of introduction.	No. of groups.	Gardens.	Rice.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Lift.	Sailabi.	Bosi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Shahdadpur ..	Irrigational ..	1893-94 to 1906-07 ..	..	..	..	1907-08 ..	3	3 8 3. 0	4 0 3 8	3 8 3 0	2 12 2 4	3 0 2 8	3 8 2 13	3 4 2 9	3 4 2 9
Nawabshah ..	Do. ..	1890-91 to 1906-07 ..	89,625	2,64,806	2 15	1907-08 ..	3	3 8 3 0	4 0 3 8	3 8 3 0	2 12 2 2	3 0 2 6	3 4 2 12	3 0 2 8	3 0 2 8
Sinjhoro— Jamrao tract ..	Do. ..	1893-94 to 1903-04	71,597	2,04,864	2 14	1904-05	3	4 0 3 6	4 0 3 6	3 0 2 14	2 10 2 8	2 13 2 11	3 4 2 12	.. ..	.. ..
Non-Jamrao tract ..	Do. ..	1893-94 to 1906-07				1907-08	3	3 8 3 0	4 0 3 8	3 8 3 0	2 12 2 4	3 2 2 10	3 8 2 13	3 4 2 9	2 4 2 9
Sakrand	Do. ..	1880-81 to 1889-90 ..	45,413	90,704	2 0	1890-91 ..	4	According to mode of irrigation.	3 0 2 4	2 12 2 0	2 6 1 11	2 12 2 0	3 8 2 12	3 0 2 4	3 0 2 4
Kandiaro	Do. ..	1899-1900 to 1913-14..	55,762	1,64,262	2 15	1914-15 ..	4		4 8 3 8	3 10 2 14	2 14 2 0	2 14 2 4	3 12 3 4	3 8 2 12	3 8 2 12
Naushahro	Do. ..	Do. ..	70,728	2,01,756	2 14	1914-15 ..	4		4 8 3 12	3 12 2 14	3 0 2 2	2 14 2 6	3 12 3 0	3 8 2 12	3 8 2 12
Moro	Do. ..	Do. ..	49,069	1,40,461	2 14	1914-15 ..	4		4 4 3 8	3 8 2 12	2 12 2 0	3 0 2 4	3 12 3 0	3 8 2 12	3 8 2 12

TABLE XV.

per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Taluka.	Rabi. Sailabi aided by lift.	Rabi. Bosi aided by lift.	Barani. Kharif.	Barani. Rabi.	River kacha. Kharif and peshras.	River kacha. Rabi. Wheat and barley.	River kacha. Rabi. Other Crops.	River kacha. Rabi. Land sown but not ploughed.	River kacha. Rabi. Simko crop.	Others. Babul groves (huris).	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Shahdadpur ..	3 12 3 1	3 12 3 1	1 6 1 4	2 6 2 4	No river Kacha				0 12	0 12 0 9	61,215	1,66,432	2 12 0
Nawabshah ..	3 4 2 12	3 4 2 12	1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0	Do.				0 9	0 12 0 9	46,336	1,38,487	3 0 0
Sinjhoro—													
Jamrao tract ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0	Do.					0 12 0 12	57,945	1,79,237	3 1 6
Non-Jamrao tract ..	3 12 3 1	3 12 3 1	1 6 1 4	2 6 2 4	Do.					1 2 0 12	12,433	36,299	2 14 8
Sakrand	3 8 2 12	3 8 2 12	1 6 1 6	2 4 2 4	2 8	3 0	2 12	1 8	..	..	38,624	87,225	2 4 0
Kandiaro	4 0 3 4	4 0 3 4	1 6	1 12	3 0	3 0	2 12	1 8	..	0 12 0 8	55,762	1,70,211	3 1 0
Naushahro	4 0 3 8	4 0 3 8	1 6	1 12	3 0	3 0	2 12	1 8	..	0 12 0 8	70,728	2,17,908	3 1 0
Moro	4 0 3 8	4 0 3 8	1 6	1 12	3 0	3 0	2 12	1 8	..	0 12 0 8	49,069	1,50,503	3 1 0

TABLE XVI.

Criminal Justice.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	150	95	68
2. Murder	5	3	5
3. Culpable homicide	3	4	7
4. Rape	1	1	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt.	69	70	75
6. Dacoity and robbery	2	2	3
7. Theft, including cattle theft	406	458	485
8. Other offences against the I. P. C. ..	191	234	247
9. Bad livelihood	67	74	140
10. Police	35	48	102
11. Salt Law	..	..	..
12. Excise	4	9	8
13 Forest	..	..	11
14. Stamps	..	..	2
15. Municipal	7	34	..
16. Other offences	143	320	275
Total ..	1,083	1,352	1,428

TABLE XVII.

Work of the Criminal Courts.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
Original.			
Persons tried by—			
Subordinate Magistrates	2,089	2,612	2,568
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates.	2,603	2,065	2,040
Court of Session	105	131	85
Total ..	4,697	4,808	4,693
Appellate.			
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	139	110	126
Number of appellants to Court of Session ..	140	215	314
Total ..	279	325	440
Revisional.			
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrates.	..	..	..
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session.	31	79	24
Total ..	31	79	24
Grand Total ..	5,107	5,212	5,157

TABLE XVIII.

Civil Justice.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in						Value of suits brought in		Total number of Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judge's Court.						
	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From decrees.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1913 ..	2,098	162	2,260	..	1	1	2,23,734	2,900	41	1
1914 ..	2,296	99	2,395	..	2	2	2,83,951	14	63	4
1915 ..	3,444	123	3,567	..	..	..	4,19,415	..	50	6

TABLE XIX.

Registration.

Year.	Registration offices.	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.		Total receipts.	
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extraordinary fees and fines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1906	5	1,260	6,00,985	4,297	80	234	4,531	779
1907	5	1,447	6,71,982	4,943	64	193	5,136	683
1908	5	1,678	9,81,780	6,159	64	193	6,352	808
1909	5	2,060	9,04,666	6,251	79	203	6,454	785
1910	5	2,312	9,32,050	6,447	83	212	6,659	780
1911	5	2,833	10,79,281	7,781	90	299	8,080	853
1912	6	3,370	15,74,645	9,792	91	356	10,147	968
1913	6	3,180	16,65,003	9,823	99	356	10,179	1,315
1914	6	3,058	15,95,132	9,108	77	338	9,446	1,145
1915	6	3,205	14,09,411	9,119	85	346	9,465	1,058

Note.—Details are for the calendar year.

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1915.

Police Station.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra guards. Officers.	Extra guards. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kandiaro	..	1	7	26	34	..	..
Naushahro	1	2	8	33	44	..	..
Tharushah	..	1	4	15	20	..	..
Moro	..	1	5	18	24	..	..
Daulatpur	..	1	3	11	15	..	..
Sakrand	..	1	7	25	33	3	15
Kazi Ahmed	..	1	4	11	16	..	..
Nawabshah	1	4	26	117	148	2	12
Shahdadpur	..	1	7	29	37	..	..
Shahpur	..	1	4	11	16	..	..
Tando Adam	..	2	5	25	32	..	..
Sinjhoro	..	2	6	24	32	2	14
Bobi	..	1	3	10	14	..	..
Total ..	2	19	89	355	465	7	41

SUMMARY FOR THE DISTRICT.

1. At 6 Police stations ..	...	7	17	69	93	..	..
2. At 28 out-posts ..	..	..	23	57	80	5	33
3. At district head-quarters	1	4	24	107	136	..	..
4. At taluka head-quarters	1	8	25	122	156	2	8
5. Total in the district .. Armed	..	..	27	133	..	..	..
5. Total in the district .. Unarmed	2	19	22	137	..	..	..
5. Total in the district .. Mounted	..	..	40	85	..	..	..
Total ..	2	19	89	355	465	7	41
6. Sanctioned strength ..	2	19	89	355	465	7	41

K 4(v) 1920

TABLE XXI.

JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in									
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lockups and 3rd Class Sub-Jails ..	161	72	233	25	23	19	48	47	86	91	125	85	108

TABLE XXII-A.

REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue realised.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	14,94,489	12,01,684	15,62,440	15,16,307	16,89,104	15,04,500	15,82,589	15,52,842	14,32,003	14,84,982
Stamps* ..	44,761	40,011	50,774	52,036	55,836	71,629	68,461	75,754	72,844	85,456
Income tax* ..	18,307	17,768	20,616	20,374	19,780	20,535	20,892	21,562	20,980	20,933
Excise ..	23,205	21,556	22,815	26,996	30,835	41,274	44,382	46,682	48,427	52,281
Local fund† ..	52,485	50,952	77,144	79,224	72,819	64,580	69,868	90,607	74,519	1,06,810
Other sources‡ ..	61,174	42,680	30,141	26,370	69,331	52,173	73,067	2,485	10,430	5,101
Total ..	16,94,421	13,74,651	17 63,930	17,21,307	19,37,705	17,54,691	18,59,259	17,89,932	16,59,203	17,55,563

* The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the district.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B.

Revenue details by talukas for the year 1915-16.

Taluka.	Land revenue.	Stamps.	Income tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shahdadpur ..	2,58,861	32,049	9,825	25,571	836	16,820	3,43,962
Nawabshah ..	2,37,842	11,749	1,553	6,246	147	18,342	2,75,879
Sinjhoro	3,07,371	1,328	2,217	1,944	219	17,374	3,30,453
Sakrand	1,34,062	1,439	1,501	1,728	314	10,784	1,49,828
Moro	1,46,223	7,165	2,079	1,978	1,708	18,168	1,77,321
Naushahro	2,31,529	26,017	2,621	7,750	927	14,598	2,83,442
Kandiaro	1,69,094	5,709	1,137	7,064	950	10,724	1,94,678
Total ..	14,84,982	85,456	20,933	52,281	5,101	1,06,810	17,55,563

TABLE XXIII.

Land Revenue.

Particulars.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land revenue—										
(1) Arrears ..	96,406	1,11,622	1,06,075	1,53,968	1,35,837	1,15,103	85,523	86,654	74,047	1,32,364
(2) Current	15,88,854	13,01,879	17,03,452	15,51,150	17,35,004	15,66,725	16,53,270	16,11,707	16,18,662	14,57,817
(3) Total ..	16,85,260	14,13,501	18,09,527	17,05,118	18,70,841	16,81,828	17,38,793	16,98 361	16,92,709	15,90,181
2. Deductions—										
(1) Remissions ..	76,887	1,04,722	89,604	50,006	64,691	77,217	62,588	64,171	1,18 025	48,103
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off.	2,262	1,020	3,515	2,968	1,943	14,588	4,773	7,303	10,317	5,819
(3) Total ..	79,149	1,05,742	9,3119	52,974	66,634	91,805	67,361	71,474	1,28,342	53,922
3 Net demand—										
(1) Arrears ..	94,144	1,10,602	1,02,560	1,51,000	1,33,894	1,00,515	80,750	79,351	63,730	1,26,545
(2) Current ..	15,11,967	11,97,157	16,13,848	15,01,144	16,70,313	14,89,508	15,90,682	15,47,536	15,00,637	14,09,714
(3) Total ..	16,06,111	13,07,759	17,16,408	16,52,144	18,04,207	15,90,023	16,71,432	16,26,887	15,64,367	15,36,259
4. Collections—										
(1) Arrears ..	35,713	42,133	28,858	66,892	69,164	51,745	34,114	41,127	28,346	96,249
(2) Current ..	14,58,776	11,59,551	15,33,582	14,49,415	16,19,940	14,51,755	15,50,664	15,11,718	14,03,657	13,88,733
(3) Total ..	14,94,489	12,01,684	15,62,440	15,16,307	16,89,104	15,04,500	15,84,778	15,52,840	14,32,003	14,84,982
5. Balance—										
(1) Arrears ..	58,431	68,469	73,702	84,108	64,730	48,770	46,636	38,224	35,384	30,296
(2) Current ..	53,191	37,606	80,266	51,729	50,373	36,753	40,018	35,823	96,980	20,981
(3) Total ..	1,11,622	1,06,075	1,53,968	1,35,837	1,15,103	85,523	86,654	74,047	1,32,364	51,277

TABLE XXIV.

EXCISE.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported liquors	1. License fees	15	15	..	..	..	..	25	326	426	551
B.—Country spirit and fermented	1. Still-head duty	1,000	1,500	700	..	..	..	..	1,11,501	96,150	87,419
C.—Liquors.	2. Distillery and license fees ..	2,202	1,870	1,456	2,585	3,392	12,881	14,120	17,495	21,849	22,57
	Total ..	3,217	33,85	2,156	2,585	3,392	12,881	14,145	1,29,322	1,18,425	1,10,541
Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	7,730	7,580	7,220
	2. License fee	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,742	4,875	4,860	4,390
	3. Gain on sale-proceeds ..	6,491	4,871	4,806	4,947	5,025	4,797	4,693	13,275	15,502	14,678
	Total ..	6,491	4,871	4,806	4,949	5,025	4,797	9,446	25,880	27,942	26,288
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits	89	13	..	199	48	125	26	25,667	24,349	25,626
	2. License fees	13,390	13,270	15,834	19,247	22,349	23,456	25,488	27,643	25,260	24,797
	Total ..	13,479	13,283	15,834	19,446	22,397	23,581	25,514	53,310	49,609	50,423
E.—Miscellaneous	1. Abkari	18	17	16	16	21	15	19	15	65	15
	2. Opium	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total ..	18	17	19	16	21	15	19	15	65	16
	Total Gross Revenue ..	23,205	21,556	22.815	26,996	30,835	41,274	49,124	2,08,527	1,96,041	1,87,268

TABLE XXV.

STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	26,196	24,273	29,595	30,135	32,702	42,164	37,962	46,251	47,424	54,411
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	18,565	15,738	21,179	21,901	23,134	29,465	30,499	29,503	25,420	31,045
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	30	40	6	....	....	1	17	8	16	17
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	18,535	15,698	21,173	21,901	....	29,464	30,482	29,495	25,404	31,028
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	44,761	40,011	50,774	52,036	55,836	71,629	68,461	75,754	72,844	85,456

Punjab Civil Secretariat
LIBRARY
Date..........

TABLE XXVI-A.

INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I.—Salaries.		Part II.—Companies.		Part III.—Securities.		Part IV.—Other Sources.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1906-07 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	504	18,307	504	18,307
1907-08 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	479	17,768	479	17,768
1908-09 ..	..	..	..		..	..	537	20,616	537	20,616
1909-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503	20,374	503	20,374
1910-11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	504	19,780	504	19,780
1911-12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	20,535	510	20,535
1912-13 ..	1	2	1	3	..	..	521	20,887	523	20,892
1913-14 ..	2	42	..	..	..	..	548	21,520	550	21,562
1914-15 ..	2	58	1	21	..	..	544	20,901	547	20,980
1915-16 ..	4	93	..	..	..	..	561	20,840	565	20,933

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered from the district by the Accountant General in Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B.

INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500—2,000.		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1906-07	289	6,243	95	3,472	120	8,592	504	18,307
1907-08	277	6,063	92	3.367	110	8,338	479	17,768
1908-09	297	6,068	120	4,261	120	10,287	537	20,616
1909-10	275	6,075	127	4,620	101	9,679	503	20,374
1910-11	283	6,400	104	3,836	117	9,544	504	19,780
1911-12	276	6,168	107	3,892	127	10,475	510	20,535
1912-13	288	6,410	106	3,913	127	10,564	521	20,887
1913-14	331	7,404	106	4,046	111	10,070	548	21,520
1914-15	348	7,736	91	3,472	105	9,693	544	20,901
1915-16	364	8,048	94	3,591	103	9,201	561	20,840

TABLE XXVII-A.

District Local Board: Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—*Receipts.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates	42,389	42,642	55,453	69,594	65,402	56,861	62,115	1,21,651	1,05,953	1,12,271
Education	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70,546	80,126	79,928
Medical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,278	469	1,241
Scientific and other minor departments.	673	493	886	730	590	810	867	1,367	1,752	1,644
Civil works	3,994	3,959	3,957	2,437	2,672	2,603	3,028	906	1,106	2,794
Contributions ..	2,380	2,950	14,504	2,666	1,026	2,569	3,098	25,784	32,654	23,690
Pounds	2,928	876	2,229	3,224	3,120	1,737	300	269	3,659	2,715
Miscellaneous ..	123	34	117	573	12	2	461	1,457	1,664	136
Total ..	52,487	50,954	77,146	79,266	72,822	64,582	69,869	2,23,258	2,27,383	2,24,419
II.—*Expenditure.*										
Administration ..	474	609	628	821	577	521	870	6,323	1,008	1,453
Education	....	....	11	11	72	83	114	99,342	1,08,673	1,09,152
Medical	2,032	777	942	1,120	3,514	4,543	4,642	22,333	26,017	26,493
Scientific and other minor departments.	2,336	2,359	2,883	3,636	4,243	5,115	5,608	7,233	7,166	7,678
Civil works	31,811	31,664	66,481	57,017	78,249	71,617	58,684	87,956	89,216	87,184
Contributions.. ..	2,026	2,034	2,493	2,921	....	....	....	165	....	....
Miscellaneous ..	60	414	86	1,037	1,525	3	49	1,569	1,564	1,267
Total ..	38,639	37,855	73,456	66,563	88,180	81,882	69,922	2,24,921	2,33,644	2,33,227

TABLE XXVII--B.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

Name of Board.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,73,326	1,79,545	1,71,059
Taluka Local Board, Kandiaro	4,958	4,852	7,764	8,234	6,936	8,572	7,178	6,527	6,201	7,558
Do. Naushahro	7,818	6,448	12,860	12,934	12,321	11,838	11,661	8,025	7,181	8,282
Do. Moro	6,010	7,300	10,486	10,295	10,712	9,416	9,615	7,950	6,816	7,666
Do. Sakrand	3,880	5,437	6,372	10,167	9,254	8,058	7,887	2,976	5,111	6,137
Do. Nawabshah	11,893	11,434	27,435	25,282	13,715	13,972	13,954	10,132	8,694	6,395
Do. Shahdadpur	7,167	6,916	10,181	11,193	13,209	11,707	12,315	7,167	6,801	8,227
Do. Sinjhoro	10,761	8,567	2,048	1,119	6,675	1,019	7,259	7,155	7,034	9,095
Total ..	52,487	50,954	77,146	79,224	72,822	64,582	69,869	2,23,258	2,27,383	2,24,419
Expenditure.										
District Local Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,65,486	1,82,752	1,79,334
Taluka Local Board, Kandiaro	4,986	4,610	7,769	7,890	7,662	8,379	7,247	5,617	6,198	7,930
Do. Naushahro	7,258	7,358	10,318	12,431	13,392	14,263	11,550	8,278	7,411	7,876
Do. Moro	6,211	5,440	11,642	10995,	10,231	9,787	9,642	7,553	8,269	7,388
Do. Sakrand	5,651	4,299	7,397	7,450	6,057	11,315	7,018	6,432	5,207	6,291
Do. Nawabshah	5,913	8,894	12,483	13,903	33,265	17,992	14,953	14,911	9,176	7,674
Do. Shahdadpur	6,781	4,966	9,330	9,142	12,564	15,001	12,146	9,062	7,058	7,686
Do. Sinjhoro	1,939	2,288	14,517	4,752	5,009	5,145	7,366	7,582	7,573	9,048
Total ..	38,739	37,855	73,456	66,563	88,180	81,882	69,922	2,24,921	2,33,644	2,33,227

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TABLE XXVIII.

Municipalities.

Year in which constituted	Name of municipality.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860	Tando Adam ..	Receipts ..	17,845	12,904	19,636	14,596	13,570	16,358	16,133	13,775	14,789	16,297
		Expenditure ..	17,048	16,327	14,771	13,928	14,019	18,966	14,418	13,726	14,870	16,158
1914	Shahdadpur ..	Receipts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860	Tando Adam ..	Receipts ..	15,626	17,130	20,235	17,957	21,114	21,976	24,236	25,755	22,523	19,091	22,798
		Expenditure .	16,465	15,010	17,650	19,036	16,849	17,510	17,491	20,209	21,327	22,298	30,523
1914	Shahdadpur ..	Receipts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,392	15,500
		Expenditure .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,472	12,756

TABLE XXIX-A.

EDUCATION : PROPORTION OF LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1911).

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.			Literate.			Percentage of literates to total population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kandiaro	Hindu	12,706	6,122	6,584	2,536	2,485	51	20	41	1
	Mussalman	52,237	28,034	24,203	972	860	112	2	3	·5
	All religions	65,075	34,226	30,849	3,522	3,358	164	5·41	9·81	·53
Naushahro	Hindu	18,289	9,082	9,207	4,151	3,901	250	23	48	3
	Mussalman	82,869	44,949	37,920	1,193	1,090	103	1	2	·3
	All religions	101,314	54,123	47,191	5,362	5,009	353	5·29	9·25	·75
Moro	Hindu	9,043	4,671	4,372	1,884	1,835	49	21	39	1
	Mussalman	51,394	28,073	23,321	651	618	33	1	2	·2
	All religions	61,092	33,095	27,997	2,563	2,481	82	4·20	7·5	·29
Sakrand	Hindu	6,407	3,589	2,818	895	873	22	14	24	1
	Mussalman	49,939	27,911	22,028	780	659	121	2	2	1
	All religions	56,759	31,722	25,037	1,802	1,628	174	3·17	5·13	·69
Nawabshah	Hindu	6,877	4,159	2,718	765	762	3	11	18	·1
	Mussalman	28,760	16,762	11,998	378	326	52	1	2	·4
	All religions	35,681	20,944	14,737	1,157	1,100	57	3·2	5·8	·38
Shahdadpur	Hindu	27,744	15,545	12,199	3,040	2,976	64	11	19	·5
	Mussalman	55,604	31,753	23,851	614	581	33	1	2	·1
	All religions	83,394	47,332	36,062	3,678	3,577	149	4·4	7·6	·4
Sinjhoro	Hindu	14,296	8,442	5,854	698	696	2	5	8	·03
	Mussalman	30,458	17,571	12,887	204	201	3	·7	1	·02
	All religions	45,163	26,277	18,886	923	918	5	2·04	3·4	·02
Total ..	Hindu	95,362	51,610	43,752	13,969	13,528	441	15	26	1
	Mussalman	351,261	195,053	156,208	4,792	4,335	457	1	2	·3
	All religions	448,478	247,719	200,759	19,005	18,071	936	4·2	7·2	·4

TABLE XXIX-B.

TABLE XXIX-B.

Education : Number of Institutions and Scholars.

Class of Institutions.		1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Institutions.											
Public.											
1. High schools ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools ..	Institutions ..	5	7	8	8	9	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils .. Male ..	368	464	514	548	572	631	631	686	694	648
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Primary schools :—											
(a) Local board ..	Institutions ..	90	90	87	89	89	88	105	111	116	118
	Pupils .. Male ..	4,377	4,782	4,837	5,010	5,093	5,377	5,869	6,374	6,426	6,530
	Pupils .. Female ..	50	45	46	66	60	79	223	280	341	406
(b) Municipal ..	Institutions ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	Pupils .. Male ..	238	209	202	230	224	230	221	224	387	397
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Aided ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Indigenous ..	Institutions ..	80	82	82	94	98	98	91	96	126	129
	Pupils .. Male ..	1,701	1,785	1,775	2,013	1,815	1,810	1,792	1,886	2,636	2,776
	Pupils .. Female ..	366	412	348	140	662	730	595	715	1,115	1,092
Total primary schools ..	Institutions ..	171	173	170	184	188	187	197	208	244	249
	Pupils .. Male ..	6,316	6,776	6,814	7,253	7,132	7,417	7,882	8,484	9,449	9,703
	Pupils .. Female ..	416	457	394	206	672	809	818	995	1,456	1,498
4. Training schools ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Technical and other special Schools.	Institutions ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Male ..	97	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Public ..	Institutions ..	177	181	178	192	197	198	208	219	255	260
	Pupils .. Male ..	6,781	7,337	7,328	7,801	7,704	8,048	8,513	9,170	10,143	10,351
	Pupils .. Female ..	416	457	394	206	672	809	818	995	1,456	1,498
Total ..		7,197	7,794	7,722	8,007	8,376	8,857	9,331	10,165	11,599	11,840

Private. 1. Private elementary	Institutions	75	87	88	85	83	86	113	104	76	62
	Pupils .. Male	1,038	1 135	1,140	1,093	1,025	1,143	1,559	1,546	1,092	414
	Pupils .. Female	305	333	326	271	263	283	337	290	240	125
Total private ..	Institutions	75	87	88	85	83	86	113	104	76	62
	Pupils .. Male	1,038	1,135	1,140	1,093	1,025	1,143	1,559	1,546	1,092	414
	Pupils .. Female	305	333	326	271	263	283	337	290	240	125
	Total ..	1,343	1,468	1,466	1,364	1,288	1,426	1,896	1,836	1,332	539
Grand Total ..	Institutions	252	268	266	277	280	284	321	323	331	322
	Pupils .. Male	7,819	8,472	8,468	8,894	8,729	9,191	10,072	10,716	11,235	10,765
	Pupils .. Female	721	790	720	477	935	1,092	1,155	1,285	1,696	1,623
	Total ..	8,540	9,262	9,188	9,371	9,664	10,283	11,227	12,001	12,931	12,388
B.—Percentage of Pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age ..		..	..	..	..	..	24·7	27·1	28·8	30·2	29·
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.		..	..	..	..	..	3·6	3·8	4·2	5·6	5·3
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils ..		5,148	5,402	5,601	5,899	5,811	6,603	5,995	6,352	6,938	6,747
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXIX-B.

Punjab Civil Secretariat LIBRARY Date..........

TABLE XXIX-C.

EDUCATION : PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1915-16.

Class of institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.				Under private management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle schools (English) ..	..	..	2	263	6	267	3	118	11	648
Primary schools	..	..	120	7,333	129	3,868	..	..	249	11,201
Training schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and other special schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	122	7,596	135	4,135	3	118	260	11,849

TABLE XXIX-D.

EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of institution.	Total expenditure in 1915-16 from						
	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle schools (English) ..	6,038	2,744	500	12,018	4,387	1,970	27,657
Primary schools	72,277	20,889	2,800	1,619	..	27,335	1,24,920
Training schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and other special schools.	219	..	..	..	..	..	219
Total ..	78,534	23,633	3,300	13,637	4,387	29,305	1,52,796
Scholarships	1,496	2,055	82	..	6	200	3,839
Miscellaneous	3,710	16,324	..	3,401	..	3,983	27,418
Grand Total ..	83,740	42,012	3,382	17,038	4,393	33,488	1,84,053

TABLE XXX-A.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR TEN YEARS.

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from						
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906 ..		6,278	15·46	8,591	21·15	1	24	66	8,153	26	45	276
1907 ..		5,592	13·77	7,041	17·34	2	..	31	6,765	5	30	208
1908 ..	406,154 ..	7,011	17·26	6,820	16·79	9	..	21	6,474	17	35	264
1909 ..		6,245	15·38	7,076	17·42	1	244	95	6,413	26	23	274
1910 ..		6,800	16·74	6,933	17·07	5	343	165	6,104	36	31	249
1911 ..		6,803	15·17	6,455	14·39	19	21	98	6,068	5	31	213
1912 ..		7,357	16·40	7,080	15·79	11	749	127	5,962	23	21	187
1913 ..	448,478 ..	7,795	17·38	6,042	13·45	1	..	90	5,635	30	134	152
1914 ..		8,212	18·31	6,071	13·54	16	1	10	5,588	46	177	233
1915 ..		9,362	20·88	7,662	17·08	125	..	..	6,949	42	172	374

TABLE XXX-B.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Taluka and town.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Talukas.													
Kandiaro	65,075	2,374	36·48	1,525	23·43	·06	..	..	22·14	·06	·11	·31	·75
Naushahro	101,314	1,360	13·42	1,451	14·32	·02	..	..	12·97	·14	·09	·45	·65
Moro	61,092	999	16·35	827	13·54	·02	..	..	12·15	·08	·10	·57	·62
Sakrand	56,759	1,045	18·45	738	13·00	..	..	..	12·09	..	·11	·28	·53
Nawabshah	33,795	932	27·57	434	12·84	..	..	..	12·25	..	·12	·41	·06
Shahdadpur	73,381	1,552	21·15	1,497	20·40	·97	..	..	17·61	·16	·72	·29	·65
Sinjhoro	45,163	886	19·62	746	16·52	..	..	..	15·88	·09	·02	·35	·18
Towns.													
Nawabshah	1,886	44	23·33	49	25·98	1·59	..	..	21·21	·53	1·59	·53	·53
Tando Adam	10,013	170	16·98	395	39·45	4·39	..	..	30·16	·20	·70	·30	3·60
Total ..	448,478	9,362	20·88	7,662	17·08	·28	..	..	15·49	·09	·21	·38	·62

TABLE XXXI.

TABLE XXXI.

Hospitals and Dispensaries (in existence in 1915).

Serial No.	Name.	Class	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of Patients treated during the year.						
							1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.									
	Dispensaries.												
1	Tando Adam	III	1874	3,780	In-door ..	1·08	68	56	44	58	54	67	66
					Out-door ..	108·01	5,705	4,710	6,313	8,107	9,841	10,337	10,711
2	Moro	III	1889	1.680	In-door ..	1·66	18	22	14	18	13	4	11
					Out-door ..	45·1	2,931	1,781	2,015	2,159	2,274	2;509	2,804
3	Kandiaro	III	1880	1,774	In-door ..	2·3	1	3	2	11	22	26	27
					Out-door ..	46·9	2,678	3,114	3,506	3,756	2,810	2,714	2,854
4	Sakrand	III	1892	1,425	In-door ..	0·6	..	4	13	10	18	16	5
					Out-door ..	24·7	3,716	1,538	2,763	2,441	2,959	2,719	2,532
5	Tharushah	III	1856	4,092	In-door ..	2·03	33	11	34	23	28	15	9
					Out-door ..	60·10	3,232	3,362	4,230	4,429	4,533	4,836	3,806
6	Naushahro	III	1889	2,568	In-door ..	1·3	17	23	31	22	45	49	35
					Out-door ..	65·9	3,229	4,237	3,382	4,632	4,944	5,555	4,933
7	Shahdadpur	III	1897	2,964	In-door ..	1·85	..	..	48	44	48	54	69
					Out-door ..	49·01	..	10	3,450	3,241	3,759	3,047	3,608
8	Nawabshah	III	1909	3,131	In-door ..	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	29·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	N.-W. Railway, Pad Idan	VI	1897	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	Out-door ..	27·3	..	..	..	1,095	1,171	1,112	1,130

III.—Local Board and Municipal dispensary. VI.—Railway dispensary.

Serial No.	Name.	Number of Patients treated during the Year.												
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913	1914.	1915.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Dispensaries.													
1	Tando Adam	40 11,905	39 7,902	30 9,142	32 11,606	42 11,075	34 9,643	66 7,887	43 6,982	29 5,150	59 4,720	54 6,777	42 10,954	36 11,544
2	Moro	4 2,336	17 2,698	18 2,731	16 2,837	64 4,350	28 4,379	33 5,233	49 5,420	46 5,419	37 6,006	52 7,166	57 5,939	45 6,012
3	Kandiaro	22 2,913	17 2,734	19 3,500	14 3,966	10 4,427	12 5,251	36 5,715	69 6,990	53 6,466	35 4,274	29 4,062	31 5,301	46 5,003
4	Sakrand	8 2,737	10 2,213	20 1,010	11 1,626	18 1,829	18 2,164	18 2,324	28 2,184	20 2,188	21 2,189	17 2,280	31 2,607	21 2,042
5	Tharushah	19 3,301	23 4,167	12 4,356	16 5,759	17 5,379	23 6,333	35 6,754	32 7,112	36 6,115	14 5,230	15 5,125	40 7,676	43 8,962
6	Naushahro	26 4,725	31 4,735	22 4,005	19 4,530	20 4,984	25 6,387	19 6,680	22 5,973	22 5,193	36 6,868	49 8,419	40 9,433	38 9,472
7	Shahdadpur	46 3,700	54 3,593	61 4,757	50 6,712	47 6,145	48 5,796	85 5,406	52 5,468	53 4,183	34 4,095	73 5,142	98 6,635	67 6,007
8	Nawabshah	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25 1,908	59 3,750	65 3,755	71 3,939	104 3,939	124 4,136	87 4,243
9	N.-W. Railway, Pad Idan	.. 768	.. 1,232	.. 1,104	.. 1,582	.. 1,832	.. 1,800	.. 1,684	.. 1,955	.. 2,493	.. 3,258	.. 3,219	.. 3,483	.. 3,410

TABLE XXXI.

TABLE XXXII.

VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		2	3	4
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	....	....	....
	Rural ..	10,660	10,648	11,949
	District ..	10,660	10,648	11,949
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	....	....	....
	Rural ..	77	141	213
	District ..	77	141	213
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective area	Urban ..	....	....	....
	Rural ..	23.94	24.06	27.12
	District ..	23.94	24.06	27.12

Note.—Figures for previous years are included in the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts, and are not separately available.

TABLE XXXIII.

LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild Animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers	Wolves.	Snakes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1911	..	1,617	66	87	..	..	187	2,047
1912	1	2,367	51	53	..	..	15	2,159
1913	..	2,386	83	121	..	..	10	2,503
1914	1	1,524	91	123	..	..	8	2,234
1915	4	1,431	106	50	..	..	13	2,468

Note.—Separate figures for previous years are not available.

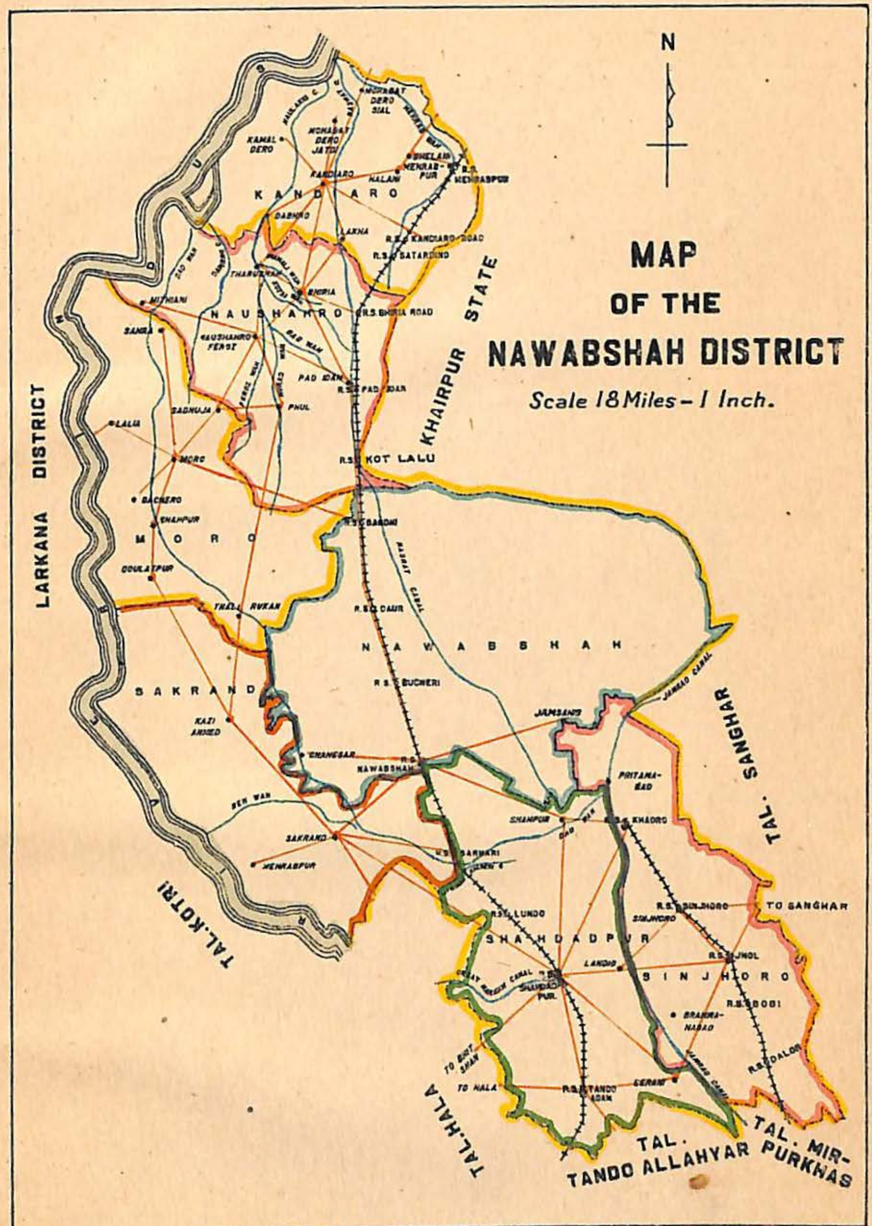
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